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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 15 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 9-16, 1930 — No. 2

Record Attendance Expected at State's Finest Farm Show

"One hundred thousand people are expected at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 21, 22, 23 and 24," Secretary of Agriculture C. G. Jordan, chairman of the State Farm Products Show Commission, states. "With favorable weather, this total may even be exceeded.

"Never before has more interest been manifested in the Show and agricultural meetings. Premium lists showing the offers of more than $10,000 in cash prizes have been sent to almost 25,000 people. Thousands of programs are now being mailed to all parts of the State in response to requests.

"Each year the exhibition becomes a more impressive picture of the great agricultural enterprises of the Commonwealth. The coming show will be no exception.

"We have 110,000 square feet of floor space under contract. Twenty thousand square feet more could easily have been used if available.

"Several new and unusual features have been added this year to make the exhibits and meetings more interesting and educational than ever before.

"For the opening gathering on Tuesday evening, January 21, we have been fortunate in securing as principal speaker Congressman John C. Ketcham, a former master of the Michigan State Grange and lecturer of the National Grange. He is an able orator and a noted agricultural leader. His subject will be 'What May We Expect the New Farm Board to Do for Agriculture?'

"Judging from the tentative programs of more than 25 farmers' organizations, their meetings during the Farm Show will be regular 'gold mines' of thoughts and ideas. More than 150 'dirt' farmers, farm leaders and scientists from 12 States are scheduled for addresses and discussions. A little money spent in coming to these meetings may prove the best investment of the year.

"The Junior Department has always been one of the inspiring sections of the State Show. One thousand boys and girls will take part in the junior activities this year. Their demonstration contests and exhibits of baby beef cattle and lambs will be most impressive.

"Detailed plans for the Show have been completed. The exhibit buildings will be open to Show visitors promptly at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, January 21. Reduced railroad fare is being offered to members of organizations which hold meetings during the Show.

"The Show gives farmers one big opportunity of the year to spend a profitable week away from the farm."

Some Things to Remember About the Coming Farm Show

The following points have been compiled to give the public some of the more important facts to remember regarding the coming State Farm Products Show:

The dates of the Show are January 21, 22, 23, 24, 1930.

The place is Harrisburg and the exhibits will be housed in the Harrisburg Automobile Company (Reo) Building at Fourth and Kelker Streets, the Rhoads Building at Forster and Cowden Streets, the Studebaker Building, Fourth and Boyd Streets, and the Vance Building at Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

Uptown buildings can be reached direct from the center of the city by street cars, marked Third, Fourth, Sixth and Capital Streets.

The show buildings will be open to the public from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Tuesday; from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday; and from 8 a. m. to 12 noon on Friday.

Sales of purebred Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Poland China swine will be held Wednesday, January 22, at 2:30 p. m., and of baby beeves and lambs Thursday, January 23, at 1:30 p. m.

Reduced railroad fare is available to members of all associations holding meetings during show week.

Approximately $10,000 in cash prizes are being offered to competitive exhibitors at the show.

A booklet giving the schedules of meetings and banquets, the tentative programs of meetings of more than 25 organizations, location of meeting places and exhibits, guide to hotels and lodging, and map of Harrisburg, has been compiled.

Entry blanks, reduced fare certificates, premium lists, programs and other information can be secured from the agricultural extension office in each county, from the secretary of each organization, or from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in Harrisburg.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD DURING STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW IN HARRISBURG, JANUARY 21, 22, 23 AND 24

ORGANIZATION	Tues. Jan. 21			Wed. Jan. 22			Thurs. Jan. 23			MEETING PLACE
	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	
Joint Meeting of All Assn's.	.....	....	7:30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chestnut Street Auditorium
Meeting of Young Farmers	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7:40	.....	.....	.....	Fahnestock Hall
Livestock Judging and Sales	10:00	1:30	.....	9:00	2:30	.....	.....	1:30	.....	Rhoads Building
Berkshire Breeders' Assn.	.....	....	.....	10:00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	State Chamber of Commerce
Chester White Breeders' Assn.	.....	....	.....	10:00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	State Chamber of Commerce
Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn.	.....	....	.....	10:00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	State Chamber of Commerce
Poland China Breeders' Assn.	.....	....	.....	10:00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	State Chamber of Commerce
Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers	.....	....	.....	.....	12:30*	.....	.....	.....	.....	Plaza Hotel
Pennsylvania Dairymen's Assn.	.....	....	.....	9:30	1:30	6:30*	.....	.....	.....	Fahnestock Hall
Ayrshire Breeders' Assn.	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12:00*	.....	.....	University Club
Guernsey Breeders	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12:15*	.....	Assembly Room, Penn-Harris
Federation of Holstein Clubs	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:00	.....	.....	Masonic Temple
Hols'n-Friesian R'g's'y Assn., Inc.	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:00	.....	.....	Fahnestock Hall
Jersey Cattle Club	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12:30*	.....	Domestic Science Kitchen
Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:00	.....	.....	State Chamber of Commerce
Assn. of Dairy and Milk Insp't's	.....	....	.....	10:00	2:00	6:00*	9:30	2:00	.....	Senate Caucus Room
State Beekeepers Association	.....	....	.....	10:30	1:30	6:30*	10:00	1:30	.....	Elks' Home
Entomological Society of Penna.	.....	1:30	6:00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room 113, South Office Bldg.
Penna. Farm Bureau Federation in joint meeting with Service Committee, etc.	.....	3:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Parlor A, Penn-Harris Hotel
Former State Board of Agric't'e.	.....	2:00	5:00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lodge Room, Elks' Home
State Horticultural Association	.....	1:30	.....	9:00	1:30	7:00*	9:00	1:30	.....	Auditorium, South Office Bldg.
Vegetable Growers' Assn.	.....	1:30	5:30*	9:30	1:30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lodge Room, Pythian Castle
Penna. Potato Growers' Assn.	.....	....	.....	.....	1:30	6:30*	9:30	.....	.....	Rialto Theatre
Joint Com't' on Rural El't'fi'tion	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See printed program
Vocational Program	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See printed program
Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs	10:00	1:30	7:30	9:00	1:00	7:40	.....	1:30	.....	See printed program
Penna. State Poultry Assn.	.....	....	.....	10:00	1:30	7:00*	9:00	2:00	.....	Ley Studio, Vance Building
Penna. State Baby Chick Assn.	.....	....	.....	10:00	1:30	7:00*	9:00	2:00	.....	Ley Studio, Vance Building
Society of Farm Women of Penna.	10:00	1:30	6:30*	9:30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	House Caucus Room
State Association of Markets	12:00*	1:15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	State Chamber of Commerce
Threshermen and Farmers' Assn.	.....	....	.....	.....	2:00	6:00*	9:00	1:30	7:00	Chestnut Street Hall
Penna. Nurserymen's Association	10:00	2:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Senate Caucus Room

* Luncheon or banquet. Place stated in printed program in all cases where not indicated on this schedule.
** The swine breeders' associations will hold a joint meeting at 10:00 o'clock, followed by business meetings of each association.

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State Nurseries Cover Seven Thousand Acres

Persons expecting to plant orchards or home grounds with fruit trees or ornamental plants next spring should place orders now before the available supply of nursery stock for spring delivery is depleted. This is the suggestion of F. M. Trimble, Chief Nursery inspector, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pensylvania Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Trimble explains that all persons or firms soliciting the sale of nursery stock are required by State law to be licensed. Therefore, in order to make sure of reliability, prospective purchasers can secure a list of these licensed nurserymen by addressing a request to the Bureau in Harrisburg.

Four hundred seventy-eight nurseries were permitted to sell nursery stock in Pennsylvania during 1929 and these contained over 7,000 acres of stock consisting of every conceivable type of trees and other plants adapted to use in this Commonwealth.

To carry out the provisions of the law, nursery inspectors made 1,745 inspections last year, finding and requiring the eradication of any infestations of nursery pests before issuing permits. The five nursery inspectors who covered the State report high quality stock being grown throughout the Commonwealth, as is evidenced by the fact that permits were refused only 37 applicants. These refusals represent a very small acreage in proportion to the total amount of nursery stock grown and is regarded as especially encouraging since there exists 62 known pests of young plants with which nurserymen must contend. The Bureau of Plant Industry recommends Pennsylvania-grown nursery stock and urges all persons who contemplate planting to inquire of the available stock and purchase from the nearest nursery.

"All plants suffer to some degree in being transplanted," the Bureau states. "Exposure to freezing and drying are large factors to success in moving living plants. These factors are reduced to a minimum when the planter purchases from a nearby nursery. The greater the distance plants are shipped the less likelihood of them surviving the shock of being transplanted. Then too, in case of misunderstanding as to the grade of the stock delivered it is possible to obtain quick adjustment. This often means large savings both to the grower and the planter, thereby assuring a better understanding of conditions and an increase in confidence in home-grown products."

County Official Guilty Of Extortion

Thomas J. Graham, Justice of the Peace in Dunbar township, Fayette county, has been convicted of conspiracy and extortion and Samuel A. Fasson, constable, fifth ward, Connellsville, has been convicted of conspiracy and is charged with extortion in connection with the prosecution of dog owners, according to J. B. Nicholas, special investigator of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The trial of Graham and Fasson in the Fayette county court proved one of the most sensational of its kind in southwestern Pennsylvania.

Under the guise of public officials interested in the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law, Graham, with the aid of Fasson, was extorting money from dog owners of the county. Fines and costs of prosecution were imposed upon and collected from the victims without due process of law.

This conviction is regarded as among the most important ever secured by the Bureau in connection with its law enforcement work. It emphasizes one phase of the work which is not generally recognized, officials explain. While insisting upon the observance of the law, every possible step is taken to prevent citizens from being extorted.

Farmers' Markets Bring Business To Cities

Farmers' markets bring much business to the section of the city in which they are established and thus contribute to the financial welfare of the city, states H. A. Hanemann of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in explaining the need for greater cooperation between municipalities and farmers' markets.

"Municipal authorities should cooperate in every way possible with the farmers' markets. Ways in which the authorities can help are numerous. Some cities prohibit parking on the streets from 2 a. m. to 5 a. m. Many farmers arrive at market before 5 a. m., and such prohibition of parking works a hardship on them as they have no place close to the market where they can park their wagons and trucks. A modification of such ordinances permitting parking by farmers within a restricted area near the market before 5 a. m., might encourage more farmers to come to market. A system of permits for parking during the prohibited hours could be worked out cooperatively by the markets and the officials.

"The city health authorities can be of great aid to markets by cooperating with the managers and stating definitely the kinds of covering and protection which the market company shall require its tenants to use for the maintenance of foods in sanitary condition. Frequent inspection of the market during market hours and a preliminary warning to tenants who do not meet the Board of Health standards of sanitation would be a great help to every market company. Every progressive market company strives to maintain high standards of sanitation, but great help can be given to the company through the full cooperation of the local health inspector who is directly responsible for the enforcement of health rules.

"The municipal authorities in some cities should also give greater attention to the condition of the streets around a market, and should make greater efforts to keep them clean."

Five Dealers Fined For Illegal Oleo Sales

Five prosecutions for the sale of oleomargarine mixed with butter and colored in violation of the State law, are announced by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The law distinctly prohibits the sale of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter as well as the sale of a mixture of oleomargarine and butter as oleomargarine, James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau, declares.

Food agents of the Bureau are now investigating the hundreds of licensed oleomargarine dealers throughout the State, making inquiry as to their methods of sale of the product and are arranging to take prompt action against all persons selling the colored oleomargarine.

Investigations are also being continued of the activities of oleomargarine demonstrators some of whom have been found making sales direct to the consumer. This is also in violation of the State law.

Less Butter Made in Susquehanna County

Forty years ago, almost 3,000,000 pounds of butter were made on Susquehanna county farms, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Today, the amount is less than 300,000 pounds. Selling of whole milk direct from the farm has practically replaced the former practice of making butter.

The number of milk cows has increased from 29,300 to 32,400 during the past 40 years and milk production has increased from 12,471,000 to 18,739,600 gallons during the same period. This means that annual milk production per cow has increased from approximately 430 to 580 gallons.

Other interesting trends based upon Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, as compiled by the Department, are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	4,765	3,450
Improved land in farms	acres	195,800	321,300	185,100
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$6,200	$124,700
Value of implements and machinery		$231,100	$647,200	$2,453,500
Crop production:				
Corn	bus.	160,500	317,500	410,300
Wheat	bus.	72,300	32,700	8,900
Oats	bus.	301,400	640,100	587,200
Rye	bus.	25,700	29,400	4,500
Buckwheat	bus.	62,300	151,800	126,500
Potatoes	bus.	266,700	303,400	359,300
Hay	tons	43,300	113,100	136,600
Trees of bearing age:				
Apple		.....	275,200	133,800
Peach		.....	3,900	4,900
Livestock numbers				
Horses		4,800	10,400	7,500
Mules		25	140	150
Milk cows		13,900	29,300	32,400
Other cattle		17,200	20,900	11,000
Sheep		57,600	40,900	4,900
Swine		14,100	14,700	4,000
Hens and pullets of laying age		.....	106,300	191,900
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	573,000	1,364,300
Milk produced	gals.	.....	12,471,400	18,739,600
Butter made on farms	lbs.	1,020,600	2,998,100	324,900
Maple products:				
Sugar	lbs.	157,200	109,800	4,800
Sirup	gals.	500	8,000	15,100
Honey produced	lbs.	23,000	88,100	38,800

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State Ranks Higher In Livestock Value

Pennsylvania has moved from thirteenth to eleventh place among the states in total value of livestock, stepping ahead of both California and Indiana during the past year, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania is now one of the five greatest livestock states east of the Mississippi River, being surpassed only by Illinois, Ohio, New York and Wisconsin. The aggregate value of horses, mules, cattle, swine and sheep in the State on January 1 represents approximately one-third of the total value of livestock on farms in all the North Atlantic States.

In total value of dairy cows, Pennsylvania stands fifth being outranked only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin, and in average value per head exceeds all these states excepting New York. The average value per head of milk cows in the State is now the highest on record.

Livestock on Pennsylvania farms was valued higher on January 1 this year than at any time since 1921, the total now being over 55 million dollars more than that of 1925—the lowest point reached since the World War. The values by years since 1920 are: 1921, $199,000,000; 1922, $160,000,000; 1923, $162,000,000; 1924, $157,000,000; 1925, $131,000,000; 1926, $145,000,000; 1927, $138,000,000; 1928, $165,000,000; 1929, $181,000,000; and 1930, $187,000,000.

The various classes of livestock were valued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service on January 1 this year as follows: Horses and colts, $41,736,000; mules and mule colts, $6,510,000; cows and heifers kept for milk, $99,568,000; other cattle and calves, $25,750,000; sheep and lambs, $4,469,000; swine including pigs, $8,951,000.

Fewer Eggs But More Butter In Cold Storage

The number of eggs "in shell" in the 68 Pennsylvania cold storage warehouses on December 31 was the lowest since 1920, while the amount of butter was the highest since 1924, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Despite the low number of eggs "in shell" in cold storage, the amount "out of shell" in storage has been increasing each year since 1915, and on December 31 was the highest on record for that date, with two exceptions.

The report indicates that more beef is in storage than on the corresponding date of any year since 1918, and more pork than at any time since 1923.

The figures for December 31, 1929 and for the corresponding date in 1928 are as follows:

	1929	1928
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	1,312,002	2,897,839
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	2,499,272	3,119,525
Butter (lbs.)	5,496,879	3,823,887
Poultry (lbs.)	5,688,369	4,496,978
Fish (lbs.)	5,394,352	5,302,304
Game (lbs.)	15,358	12,972
Beef (lbs.)	2,172,222	1,718,316
Veal (lbs.)	59,902	51,939
Mutton (lbs.)	131,736	408,696
Pork (lbs.)	3,325,320	2,388,947

Farm Board To Study Penna. Cooperatives

The Federal Farm Board has announced that in cooperation with state agencies, it will undertake a thorough study of local farmers' cooperative associations in twelve northeastern states, including Pennsylvania. The work is to be under way by July 1 this year.

Among the objectives of the study are the following:

To determine the type of business of the many scattered local cooperatives as a basis for the establishment of sound regional cooperatives.

To obtain detailed information concerning the volume of business, financial condition and costs of operation of each cooperative.

To provide the basis for effective extension work by the various states with these cooperatives in order to get them on a sound, efficient basis.

To indicate to the people of these states that the Federal Farm Board is interested in their peculiar cooperative problems and that it is anxious to assist in the solution of these problems.

The Farm Outlook

The following points are taken from the annual outlook report for 1930 prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington in cooperation with the various states:

"There is little in the wheat situation in the United States and other countries at present to indicate that prices for the 1930 crop of the United States will be much different from those prevailing for the 1929 crop, unless fall-sown wheat suffers severe winter damage or the spring wheat acreage is reduced.***

"Hog prices in 1930 are expected to average at least as high as in 1929 and possibly higher.***

"Beef cattle raisers who contemplate expanding production are faced with a general tendency to increase the number of cattle and with a downward trend in prices over the next decade.

"The underlying dairy situation is not as bad as would appear from present butter prices, but unless dairy herds are closely culled and more heifers sent to slaughter there will be a further increase in the size of dairy herds in 1931 and 1932.

"The high point in the expansion of the sheep industry has been reached and it is unlikely that prices for sheep and lambs can be maintained at the high levels of the last three or four years.***

"The present outlook for poultry and eggs does not justify any increase in production of chickens over 1929, either for eggs or meat unless producers are willing to face the prospects of reduction in price levels.***

"Commercial production of apples is expected to continue to increase gradually over a period of several years, and new plantings are justified only where there are unusually favorable conditions.***

"The number of peach trees of bearing age is still so great as to make possible heavy production and unfavorable marketing situations during the next few seasons.***

"Potato growers report that they intend to plant an acreage six per cent larger than was planted last year.** If the intentions for 1930 are carried out, prospects are for lower prices after the first of July."

Trend of Agriculture in Tioga County

The trend of agriculture in Tioga county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	4,510	3,695
Improved land in farms	acres	106,800	284,800	220,800
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$6,700	$110,000
Value of implements and machinery		$170,500	$656,300	$2,604,900
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	106,900	253,300	547,700
Wheat	bus.	115,400	66,500	19,900
Oats	bus.	205,300	807,500	900,300
Rye	bus.	20,200	4,900	4,800
Buckwheat	bus.	36,900	245,200	268,700
Potatoes	bus.	224,000	253,000	319,800
Hay	tons	28,100	104,000	139,800
Tobacco	lbs.	.....	395,500	464,200
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	226,100	111,700
Peach		.....	3,500	6,200
Livestock numbers				
Horses		3,000	11,000	8,400
Mules		5	110	165
Milk cows		7,500	22,700	28,000
Other cattle		9,900	20,800	9,500
Sheep		29,100	39,400	8,800
Swine		19,000	10,400	3,800
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	87,400	157,700
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	519,000	1,204,100
Milk produced	gals.		10,082,200	15,480,100
Butter made on farms	lbs.	724,300	2,738,500	346,100
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	202,900	221,100	67,400
Sirup	gals.	300	8,900	39,100
Honey produced	lbs.	38,500	128,900	38,300

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PA1.24/4

"Bootleg" Farm Seeds Cause Heavy Losses

"Bootleg" seedsmen of other states who sell worthless, weedy, or low germinating farm seeds in Pennsylvania are causing losses of thousands of dollars to farmers, according to E. M. Gress, chief botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"A few years ago a seedsman sold a carload of red clover seed to the farmers of southeastern Pennsylvania," Dr. Gress states. "This seed had from four to six per cent weed seeds and dollar for dollar the seedsman's profit was excessive although he sold it for about $2 per bushel less than the regular price. The farmer was the one who sustained the loss.

"Just recently a western seed dealer advertised in a Pennsylvania paper the following: 'Alfalfa seed, 90 per cent pure at $9.00 per bushel; sweet clover, 95 per cent pure at $3.00 per bushel; red clover at $10.00 per bushel; alsyke at $10.00 per bushel.

"It is obvious that there is something wrong with this seed. The prices are too far below the price of good seed. The 'bootleg' seedsman's profit per bushel is no doubt greater than the profit received by the honest seedsman on a bushel of good seed. Here again the farmer is the man who is going to sustain the loss.

"We have constantly called the attention of the farmer to the fact that he should always buy from honest reliable seedsmen but some farmers continue to buy from the seedsman who advertises such 'bargains.'

"Most Pennsylvania papers refuse to print advertisements which aim to sell extremely low grade or worthless products. However, a complete check-up by the papers of such advertisements is difficult, and in the case of bad farm seed. it will require the fullest cooperation among seedsmen, farmers, the newspapers and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to prevent 'bootleg' seedsmen from flooding the Commonwealth with worthless seeds."

69 Prosecuted in Pure Food Work

Sixty-nine dealers in counties throughout Pennsylvania were prosecuted during January for the violation of one or more of the pure food laws being enforced in the State by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Twenty-one dealers in Allegheny, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Lawrence, Luzerne, Philadelphia, Potter and Schuylkill Counties were fined for adulterating or misbranding such food products as catsup, chocolate malted milk, cream puffs, doughnuts, olive oil, and salad dressing. In Tioga County, a dealer was prosecuted for selling butter containing an excessive amount of water and low in butterfat.

A close check on the sale of cold storage eggs in Cambria County resulted in the prosecution of 15 dealers for not marking cold storage eggs. Selling eggs as fresh which were not fresh caused the prosecution of seven dealers in Allegheny County. Seven persons in Blair, Dauphin, Montgomery, and Northampton Counties were arrested during the month for selling milk low in fat and solids.

In Blair, Clearfield, Clinton, Huntingdon, Jefferson and Mercer Counties eight merchants were found violating the law by selling oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter or selling the product without a license. Selling oysters by measure instead of numerical count resulted in the prosecution of four dealers in Bedford, Dauphin and Lackawanna Counties.

The total number of prosecutions for the month was 20 less than for the corresponding month a year ago.

New State Law Protects Buyers of Certified Seed Tubers

Seed potato buyers are reminded by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, that a State law gives them recourse against unscrupulous dealers, who sell seed potatoes as certified when such potatoes are no better than table stock. It is now illegal to use the term "certified" in connection with the sale of seed potatoes unless such seed shall have been inspected and certified during their period of growth and preparation for market. This work must be done by officials or authorized agents of the Department or by the legally constituted inspection officials of the State in which such seed potatoes were grown and the potatoes must be reasonably free from diseases and other defects, as specified in the rules and regulations issued by the Department under the provisions of the act.

Prior to the enactment of this law in April, 1929, the only recourse seed potato buyers had against unscrupulous dealers who sold seed potatoes as certified when such seed had no basis for its certification, was to bring charges of misrepresentation and false pretense against such dealers. It was also necessary for the buyer to prove that the stock was not certified, which in many cases would have been difficult and expensive.

The Act charges the Department with the enforcement of the law, and provides further for a fine of $200 upon conviction for each offense.

Any potato grower who, acting in good faith, buys seed potatoes as certified, and finds out upon delivery of the seed that the term "certified" was merely used as a sales argument and that the product has no legal basis or inspection system to prove its certification, should get in touch with K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry in Harrisburg. All correspondence, sales contracts, tags and other information should be retained, and if there is any doubt concerning the authenticity of the certification, the case should be reported before the seed is planted.

Potato growers are cautioned to buy seed only from reliable and well established sources. By buying from such sources growers can feel assured of getting satisfactory seed.

100 Dog Owners Fined

One hundred dog owners in 25 counties were prosecuted up to February 1. for not observing provisions of the State Dog Law, according to a report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Department issued a statement in December, warning all dog owners that delay after January 15 in securing 1930 licenses and tags for dogs would not be tolerated. Following out instructions from Harrisburg, dog law enforcement agents in all parts of the Commonwealth are now active in checking up the owners of unlicensed dogs.

Bee Authority Retires

Charles N. Greene, well-known authority on beekeeping, retired from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, effective February 1.

Mr. Greene has been chief apiary inspector in the Bureau of Plant Industry for the past 14 years. Serving in this capacity, he was instrumental in drafting the Pennsylvania Bee Law of 1921 which regulates the housing of bees so that foulbrood and other destructive diseases can be controlled. His effective work in the enforcement of this law has saved the apiary industry from heavy losses. More than half of the counties are now practically free of foulbrood diseases as a result of his work and the splendid cooperation which he has received from progressive beekeepers throughout the Commonwealth.

In 1918, Mr. Greene was elected secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association and has been re-elected to that office each year since.

Mr. Greene will retire to his Bradford County home in Troy and take a well-earned rest.

McCubbin Accepts Position With U. S. D. A.

Walter A. McCubbin. chief pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, resigned, effective February 1. to accept appointment with the United States Department of Agriculture. He will have charge of the inspection of all products which are shipped from Florida under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine, and will be stationed at Orlando, Florida.

Mr. McCubbin came with the Department in 1919, and has been largely responsible for the effective control of peach yellows, a disease which at one time threatened the peach industry in the southeastern counties. He has also been closely associated with the potato wart and white pine blister rust surveys and control projects.

Trend of Agriculture in Union County

The trend of agriculture in Union County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	1,265	1,370
Improved land in farms	acres	132,000	84,300	75,800
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$14,900	$68,900
Value of implements and machinery		$184,100	$173,000	$1,027,600
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	176,400	429,000	618,500
Wheat	bus.	331,600	287,100	336,900
Oats	bus.	247,900	332,300	431,300
Rye	bus.	106,800	12,300	14,100
Buckwheat	bus.	18,600	1,800	3,800
Potatoes	bus.	90,000	87,500	178,100
Hay	tons	19,700	22,700	25,600
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	50,500	41,000
Peach		.....	1,600	26,500
Livestock numbers				
Horses		5,200	4,400	3,600
Mules		.....	75	265
Milk cows		6,300	5,100	7,400
Other cattle		5,600	4,300	2,900
Sheep		14,100	1,800	300
Swine		16,200	8,200	8,200
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	56,600	120,300
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	330,000	816,600
Milk produced	gals.	.....	1,788,500	4,187,000
Butter made on farms	lbs.	377,200	464,900	161,000

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PA 1.24/4

3,338 Sheep and 5,438 Chickens Killed by Uncontrolled Dogs

Preliminary figures covering the enforcement of the State Dog Law during 1929 show that 3,338 sheep and 5,438 chickens were killed by uncontrolled dogs, according to a report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Practically every class of livestock and poultry suffered damages from dogs for which the State paid a total of $72,162 during the year.

A marked reduction in the number of stray dogs has resulted from the vigorous enforcement of the law by dog law enforcement agents of the Bureau, who cooperate with local police, and while there is a large amount of damage caused by the uncontrolled dog, such damages are decreasing annually, officials state. However, they point out that unceasing vigilant enforcement must be maintained or the loss of private property due to the ravages of dogs will increase.

The following table shows the number of animals in different classes killed or injured by uncontrolled dogs during 1929:

	Killed	Injured
Sheep	3,338	1,413
Hogs	144	20
Cattle	25	10
Goats	13	2
Horses	3	....
Chickens	5,438	97
Ducks	583	26
Turkeys	460	13
Geese	160	13
Guineas	56	....
Domesticated Rabbits	762	1

Weedy Clover Seed Abundant This Year

Information issued by both the State and Federal departments of agriculture indicates that farmers should use more than ordinary care in selecting or purchasing clover seed for spring planting.

Samples coming to the seed testing laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, show that the seed is unusually weedy this year. However, some excellent samples have been received, which indicates that home-grown seed free of weeds is available.

It is explained that conditions which favored the clover seed crop during 1929 in many sections of Pennsylvania also favor the production of weed seeds. Buckhorn and dodder, both noxious weeds, are common in much of the clover seed this year, especially where farmers have not waged a vigorous campaign to eradicate these weeds.

Clover seed that is not clean enough for the commercial trade certainly should not be sold to neighbors for re-seeding, officials state emphatically. Farmers who expect to make a business of selling clover seed must not only use clean seed but should endeavor to select for seeding, fields known to be free of woods. These fields should be carefully inspected during the growing season and any weeds, especially dodder and buckhorn, should be removed before harvesting time.

There is ample home-grown clover seed of good quality available in Pennsylvania if farmers will only be discriminating in their purchases. The Bureau of Plant Industry in Harrisburg is anxious to cooperate with farmers in making analyses of samples to determine the quality of the seed.

Edible Cracklings Not Permitted in Sausage

The Board of Consulting Chemists of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has ruled that the use of ground edible cracklings as an ingredient in the preparation of sausage is unlawful and in violation of the State Sausage Law, Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau, has announced. Reasons for the decision are explained in the following statement issued by the Bureau:

"The law defines sausage as consisting entirely of ground meat from cattle, or swine, either fresh, salted, pickled or smoked, and the use of added salt, spices, edible animal fats, blood and sugar is permitted.

"Cracklings consist of the material left after rendering or treating animal fats to secure oil or fat products, being a by-product from the rendering process. They are not classified nor can they be considered as meat, which is understood to be the flesh or muscle portion of slaughtered animals.

"The use of cracklings in sausage has recently been found and because of their character and composition if substituted to a large extent permits the addition of not only ingredients foreign to meat but also of considerable excess water. The Sausage Law was designed to prevent the sale of sausages which were not composed entirely of meat, and, therefore, edible cracklings not coming within the classification of meat cannot lawfully be used as a filler or ingredient in sausages."

Farm Swine Reach Record Low Number

The number of swine on Pennsylvania farms is now the lowest since the Civil War and probably the lowest of any year in the past century, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The estimated number for January 1 this year was 615,000, which is 100,000 less than that of the corresponding date in 1929 and only half the total of 80 years ago.

The number of swine has fluctuated more than the number of any other class of livestock. It exceeded 1,000,000 during the Civil War, decreased to 950,000 about 12 years after the war, reached another peak about 1890, dropped to less than 1,000,000 around 1905, climbed to over 1,200,000 around 1916 and then declined from the highest to the lowest on record, within a period of 12 years.

By taking the census figures by counties for the period centering around 1884 and for 1924, local trends in swine numbers are indicated. Every county, with the exception of three, shared in the 35 per cent decrease in number between 1884 and 1924. However, the decrease was relatively less in the principal corn producing counties of the southeastern section of the Commonwealth.

Must Comply With Law In Selling Swine At Public Auction Sales

A law enacted at the 1929 session of the General Assembly provides certain regulations for the sale of swine at either public auction or private sale, in order to guard against the spread of hog cholera.

The law requires that unvaccinated swine that have been in the possession of livestock dealers or others for less than thirty days and are offered for either auction or private sale for purposes other than immediate slaughter, be vaccinated against hog cholera within thirty days prior to day of sale. When unvaccinated swine are added within thirty days to other swine owned by or under the control of the seller and to be sold at private or auction sale, the entire herd must be vaccinated against hog cholera.

This law is enforced by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Trend of Agriculture in Venango County

The trend of agriculture in Venango County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates, for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,930	2,375
Improved land in farms	acres	98,400	171,400	102,500
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$14,700	$76,200
Value of implements and machinery		$181,200	$359,200	$1,219.800
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	84,400	311,700	314,200
Wheat	bus.	113,400	69,800	61,400
Oats	bus.	234,700	555,800	370,800
Rye	bus.	60,600	10,400	2,300
Buckwheat	bus.	76,200	106,200	132,000
Potatoes	bus.	83,700	181,000	167,100
Hay	tons	13,700	41,700	43,700
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	131,700	65,600
Peach		.....	14,000	18,800
Livestock numbers				
Horses		4,300	7,200	4,200
Mules		10	65	55
Milk cows		6,300	9,900	7,500
Other cattle		8,200	10,500	4,400
Sheep		35,200	32,300	4,300
Swine		19,100	13,600	6,100
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	82,900	105,300
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	400,000	683,600
Milk produced	gals.	.....	4,153,800	3,691,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.	319,900	900,800	666,800
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	14,700	1,400	40
Sirup	gals.	400	500	1,800
Honey produced	lbs.	27,400	32,000	24,900

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15,000 Farmers and Gardeners Asked to Burn all Corn Stalks

In a letter mailed to 15,000 farmers and gardeners in Erie and Crawford counties, Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, stresses the requirements of the spring European corn borer clean-up campaign which, because of its effectiveness in past years, has placed Pennsylvania in the lead in the control of this destructive pest.

Secretary Jordan cites figures which show that in Michigan, for example, the percentage of infestation last year was more than seven while in Pennsylvania it was less than one and that the number of borers found per 100 plants was almost 14 in Michigan compared to less than two in Pennsylvania.

"Due to the splendid cooperation received from you, we are able to make this excellent showing," the Secretary states in his letter to the farmers. "The requirements of the clean-up are as follows: (1) You should burn all corn stalks, corn cobs, heavy weeds and all corn fodder remnants of any kind regardless of location. (2) Corn-stubble must be completely plowed under or broken off at the ground, gathered and burned before May 1. Only stubbles two inches or lower in height are exempt.

"Starting early in May, inspectors of this Department will visit your place to see if you have complied with the above requirements. In case you have failed to make the clean-up according to these requirements, it will be necessary for this department to complete the clean-up and charge the expense to you."

166,000 Birds Inspected In State Poultry Work

One hundred and sixty-six thousand birds which comprise 353 poultry flocks located in 31 counties were inspected during the 1929-1930 season in the breed improvement work conducted by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This number exceeds by 32,000 the number inspected a year ago, and sets a new high record.

Of the total number of birds handled, 135,000 were approved, the number of culls—17 per cent—being the lowest since 1925.

Over 100,000 of the birds were also blood tested for bacillary white diarrhea and of this number less than 6 per cent reacted, compared to almost 10 per cent two years ago.

"The reduction in the precentage of cull birds and reactors indicates the increasing high standard of these flocks which are cooperating with the State in the improvement project," states E. J. Lawless Jr., supervisor of the work.

Eggs from birds approved during the past year are used in 51 hatcheries which produce quality baby chicks. A list of these hatcheries has been compiled by the Bureau and is available to all persons who are planning to buy baby chicks this spring. Buyers are urged to get their orders in early and to purchase from nearby hatcheries.

Urge Growers To Pack Clean, Graded Potatoes

"Ship only clean potatoes, free of dirt and brand each package to indicate clearly the quality of the product." This is the suggestion of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association to Pennsylvania potato growers who wish to secure the highest possible market price for their crop.

More Potatoes, Apples Used In Pittsburgh

The people in Pittsburgh are "doing their bit" for farm relief by eating more fresh farm products, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. During the past year, 5,120 more carloads of fruits and vegetables were received in the city than in 1928. All commodities showed increased receipts during 1929 excepting grapes, peaches and strawberries.

Apples gained almost 700 cars of which Pennsylvania growers furnished 198 cars compared to only 71 in 1928. All the green leafy vegetables were in greater supply, especially cabbage, celery, lettuce and spinach.

The 1929 supply of potatoes on the Pittsburgh market consisted of 4,344 cars, nearly 800 more than were unloaded in 1928. Potatoes are the leading commodity received.

The increase in receipts was greatest for the citrus fruits which are received principally from California and Florida. The number of cars of oranges, grapefruit and lemons unloaded was 1,513 more in 1929 than during the previous year.

In compiling this information from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, points out that in addition to the 29,279 carloads received by rail, large additional supply of fruits and vegetables arrive in the Pittsburgh consuming area by motor truck from farms in Pennsylvania and other nearby states. No figures are available to show the extent of the truck movement, although it is believed to be on the increase.

3,621 Entries, 1,987 Awards At Farm Show

Of the 3,621 entries in the recent State Farm Products Show, 1,987 were awarded prizes, according to the Show Management.

Compared to the 1929 exhibition, the number of entries in 1930 was greater in nine but less in seven departments. The most noticeable gains were in the egg, home economics, poultry, small grains and vegetable exhibits. The unfavorable 1929 growing season was reflected in the smaller number of entries of corn and potatoes.

Trend of Agriculture in Warren County

The trend of agriculture in Warren county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,740	2,545
Improved land in farms	acres	49,300	134,700	89,300
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$9,000	$88,800
Value of implements and machinery		$90,900	$310,400	$1,327,100
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	60,300	127,600	234,100
Wheat	bus.	32,000	34,200	26,200
Oats	bus.	110,700	338,400	390,900
Rye	bus.	5,900	4,300	2,600
Buckwheat	bus.	18,700	40,900	76,100
Potatoes	bus.	122,300	176,300	289,800
Hay	tons	16,600	47,900	50,900
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	150,700	81,600
Peach		.....	1,600	2,200
Livestock numbers				
Horses		1,700	5,400	4,600
Mules		.....	55	105
Milk cows		4,200	10,700	12,900
Other cattle		5,900	9,900	5,600
Sheep		17,600	13,400	2,700
Swine		4,800	4,800	3,000
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	53,200	126,600
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	336,000	1,009,300
Milk produced	gals.	.....	5,502,100	6,274,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.	335,700	1,252,100	355,000
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	83,700	52,400	14,900
Sirup	gals.	500	2,300	10,500
Honey produced	lbs.	12,900	21,900	17,500

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Twelve Counties Each Produced $1,000,000 Potato Crop in 1929

Twelve Counties — Berks, Bucks, Chester, Columbia, Erie, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Northampton, Schuylkill, Somerset, and York—each produced in 1929 a potato crop valued in excess of $1,000,000, according to county estimates announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Pensylvania Department of Argiculture.

The total state crop is, with one exception, the most valuable ever produced in the Commonwealth and was the second most valuable produced in any state last year.

While Lehigh leads all counties in total production, Lancaster retains the lead gained a year ago in total value of the crop.

The 1929 production is estimated at 25,740,000 bushels compared to 31,980,000 bushels in 1928. Due to an increase from 65 cents to $1.60 in the per-bushel value of the crop, the total production last year was estimated to be worth $41,184,000. On the basis of the acreage harvested the crop was worth $176 per acre in 1929 compared to $85 in 1928.

In the Federal Outlook Report, growers in the surplus late potato states, of which Pennsylvania is one, are asked to consider the advisability of holding acreage very close to that of 1929 for the following reasons: First, last year's yield was low. A yield this year in line with trend in recent years would, with the same acreage, result in a larger crop. Secondly, the early fall crop of the Northern States is likely to meet increased competition from the early states. Thirdly, buying power of consumers and the general commodity price level in the fall of 1930 is uncertain. Finally, under existing conditions, growers usually avoid financial losses and disappointment by refraining from acreage expansion.

The following table gives the estimated production and value of the potato crop, by counties, for 1929:

County	Production Bushels	Value Dollars
Adams	164,710	286,600
Allegheny	96,940	183,220
Armstrong	248,490	419,950
Beaver	174,250	339,790
Bedford	287,370	385,080
Berks	1,008,800	1,573,730
Blair	178,650	285,840
Bradford	323,680	508,180
Bucks	1,015,300	1,746,320
Butler	431,460	776,630
Cambria	497,760	761,570
Cameron	12,240	23,260
Carbon	273,780	418,880
Centre	277,400	416,100
Chester	744,880	1,266,160
Clarion	152,510	259,270
Clearfield	362,480	692,340
Clinton	99,160	161,630
Columbia	675,270	1,012,900
Crawford	521,920	772,440
Cumberland	352,500	592,200
Dauphin	281,880	524,300
Delaware	78,060	152,390
Elk	104,940	187,840
Erie	734,400	1,101,600
Fayette	248,460	434,810
Forest	17,600	33,790
Franklin	336,000	487,200
Fulton	63,960	92,740
Greene	96,000	181,440
Huntingdon	113,680	198,940
Indiana	332,650	535,570
Jefferson	326,890	519,760
Juniata	110,950	178,630
Lackawanna	279,300	463,640
Lancaster	1,813,880	3,011,040
Lawrence	142,310	236,230
Lebanon	558,570	843,440
Lehigh	1,865,300	2,630,070
Luzerne	747,360	1,218,200
Lycoming	317,130	497,890
McKean	140,420	249,950
Mercer	510,000	765,000
Mifflin	82,000	141,040
Monroe	196,000	329,280
Montgomery	557,960	982,010
Montour	82,880	126,810
Northampton	988,920	1,582,270
Northumberland	332,120	554,640
Perry	136,670	246,010
Philadelphia	84,790	163,650
Pike	38,000	70,300
Potter	607,420	710,680
Schuylkill	949,390	1,661,430
Snyder	186,420	302,000
Somerset	1,038,960	1,423,380
Sullivan	81,600	136,270
Susquehanna	314,160	499,520
Tioga	264,870	368,170
Union	200,090	280,130
Venango	177,650	294,900
Warren	193,200	280,140
Washington	116,850	225,520
Wayne	311,850	573,800
Westmoreland	297,950	563,130
Wyoming	191,520	293,020
York	1,188,620	1,949,340
Pennsylvania	**25,740,000**	**41,184,000**

State Enforcement Of Dog Law Creates $670,000 Revenue

In spite of the fact that the purpose of the Pennsylvania Dog Law is not primarily to raise revenue, its enforcement by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has brought it within the range of the large revenue producing laws of the Commonwealth, according to a statement on the work for the past year.

"Preliminary figures covering the results of the enforcement for the calendar year of 1929 indicate that the revenue will amount to approximately $670,000," the Bureau states. "Of this amount about $45,000 in fines was collected through prosecutions brought by Bureau agents.

"Over 508,000 individual dogs were licensed, this being the highest number ever licensed in the State. These figures do not include the dogs licensed, nor revenue produced, in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh or Scranton.

"The Bureau has always endeavored to enforce the law in the interest of livestock and dog owners as well as all others concerned, rather than as a revenue measure. It expects to continue this sane and vigilant enforcement."

Big Gain In Fruit, Vegetable Receipts In Philadelphia Territory

More than 48,000 carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables were received in Philadelphia in 1929, a gain of almost 4,000 cars over the 1928 total, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics informs the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Potatoes continued to hold first place in the number of cars unloaded but oranges gained second place over grapes by a 2,000 car margin. Lettuce held fourth place as in 1928, but both cabbage and cantaloupes were unloaded in greater volume than apples which were forced into seventh place in 1929.

California furnished 12,246 cars or approximately one-fourth of total unloads as in 1928. Florida ranked second with 9,442 cars, this being a gain of 621 cars over last year. New York still held third place but unloads from that state were 368 cars less. Virginia, Pennsylvania, Texas and South Carolina were next in importance and each of these furnished a larger portion of Philadelphia's fruit and vegetable supply than during the preceding year.

It is estimated that the receipts by boat, truck and wagon will equal if not exceed the rail receipts so that the total fresh fruits and vegetable requirements of the Philadelphia consuming territory approximates 100,000 cars annually. Being located in the center of the rich fruit and vegetable producing section, the Philadelphia area receives a large share of its supply of fruits and vegetables by motor truck. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia are the principal sources of truck receipts.

Trend of Agriculture in Washington County

The trend of agriculture in Washington county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	4,500	4,440
Improved land in farms	acres	344,000	444,700	363,400
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$8,800	$105,200
Value of implements and machinery		$341,900	$787,700	$2,775,700
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	729,100	1,392,600	1,097,300
Wheat	bus.	612,200	587,800	257,000
Oats	bus.	1,359,200	922,600	886,500
Rye	bus.	32,500	8,200	6,800
Buckwheat	bus.	21,000	1,200	2,000
Potatoes	bus.	315,600	160,700	155,400
Hay	tons	31,700	104,100	115,000
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	207,600	127,400
Peach		.....	16,900	104,100
Livestock numbers				
Horses		13,900	15,500	10,200
Mules		20	225	290
Milk cows		12,300	18,500	21,700
Other cattle		13,400	28,200	14,300
Sheep		296,800	391,100	104,400
Swine		49,400	43,900	10,200
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	237,900	283,000
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	981,000	1,302,600
Milk produced	gals.	.....	8,976,900	10,963,200
Butter made on farms	lbs.	960,600	1,729,900	988,500
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	26,000	2,700	700
Sirup	gals.	3,500	3,000	100
Honey produced	lbs.	38,700	65,400	5,800

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PA1.24/4

48,560 Farm Families Have Radios

Approximately one of every four farms in Pennsylvania has a radio today compared with one in every ten farms in 1924, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The number of farms having radios has increased rapidly during recent years, being 48,560 January 1 this year, 42,050 a year ago, 35,460 in 1928, 34,672 in 1927, and 10,378 in 1924.

Bucks county leads with 1,970 farms having radios and is followed by Chester, Berks, Westmoreland, Washington, and Lancaster in order named.

The following table gives the number of farms having radios on January 1, 1928, 1929 and 1930:

County	Number of Farms Having Radios		
	1928	1929	1930
Adams	340	550	730
Allegheny	980	1,100	1,170
Armstrong	810	860	920
Beaver	620	750	870
Bedford	300	390	470
Berks	1,240	1,550	1,730
Blair	250	260	310
Bradford	970	1,110	1,230
Bucks	1,750	1,880	1,970
Butler	1,050	1,070	1,160
Cambria	300	520	670
Cameron	40	50	50
Carbon	120	160	210
Centre	290	320	410
Chester	1,590	1,850	1,940
Clarion	540	630	750
Clearfield	260	310	430
Clinton	160	250	260
Columbia	430	510	610
Crawford	1,100	1,230	1,280
Cumberland	290	450	560
Dauphin	360	430	540
Delaware	320	320	370
Elk	100	120	150
Erie	960	1,200	1,480
Fayette	570	610	650
Forest	50	70	80
Franklin	300	420	520
Fulton	120	200	220
Greene	580	740	820
Huntingdon	190	210	280
Indiana	620	640	820
Jefferson	340	360	420
Juniata	160	170	200
Lackawanna	360	390	410
Lancaster	1,080	1,400	1,620
Lawrence	630	660	720
Lebanon	260	430	600
Lehigh	700	930	1,140
Luzerne	550	630	790
Lycoming	600	660	710
McKean	230	260	290
Mercer	900	1,000	1,120
Mifflin	100	160	200
Monroe	260	270	400
Montgomery	1,310	1,360	1,480
Montour	130	150	210
Northampton	700	960	1,050
Northumberland	370	420	510
Perry	220	320	380
Philadelphia	240	240	240
Pike	200	220	220
Potter	300	360	430
Schuylkill	450	490	570
Snyder	170	190	220
Somerset	580	770	1,030
Sullivan	100	160	200
Susquehanna	700	800	970
Tioga	550	650	790
Union	170	230	340
Venango	440	500	630
Warren	400	490	570
Washington	1,400	1,610	1,700
Wayne	740	900	1,080
Westmoreland	1,260	1,540	1,710
Wyoming	350	370	390
York	910	1,240	1,560
Pennsylvania	35,460	42,050	48,560

Asiatic Beetle Quarantine Removed

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture removed the Asiatic Beetle and the Asiatic Garden Beetle quarantine in Pennsylvania, effective March 4.

This quarantine was established on February 15, 1929, and covered the same area in southeastern Pennsylvania as that covered by the Japanese Beetle.

Investigations and surveys show that the maintenance of a quarantine on account of these two insects is no longer warranted, Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, stated in a notice lifting the regulations.

The action of the Department corresponds with the action of the Federal Government which has removed the quarantine as it relates to interstate shipments.

The lifting of the Asiatic Beetle quarantine affects in no way the existing quarantine on the Japanese Beetle, officials emphasize.

Constable Jailed For Extorting Dog Owners

Constable Samuel A. Fasson of Connellsville, was sentenced to serve six months in the Allegheny county workhouse for conspiracy and extortion in connection with the prosecution of dog owners, according to a report to J. B. Nicholas, special investigator of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Thomas J. Graham, justice of the peace in Dunbar township, Fayette county, was fined $200 and costs and paroled for one year on conviction of similiar charges. Proper restitution of all dog fines and costs allegally taken by the officials was ordered by the court.

The trail of Graham and Fasson proved a sensation in Fayette county where dozens of dog owners had been cleverly extorted by the convicted pair.

Under the guise of public officials interested in the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law, Graham, with the aid of Fasson, was extorting money from dog owners of the county. Fines and costs of prosecution were imposed upon and collected from the victims without due process of law.

This was called to the attention of the Bureau of Animal Industry and investigations were made which resulted in the convictions. These are regarded as among the most important ever secured by the Bureau in connection with its law enforcement work.

Fewer People Leave Farms For The City

Slightly fewer people migrated from farms to cities in the United States during 1929 than during any of the previous three years, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau's figures show that 1,876,000 persons moved from farms to cities last year as compared with 1,923,000 in 1928; 1,978,000 in 1927; and a peak of 2,155,000 in 1926. The city to farm movement was also smaller, being placed at 1,257,000 persons last year compared with 1,347,000 in 1928 and 1,374,000 in 1927.

Births on farms last year are estimated at 631,000 and deaths at 281,000. Taking these figures into account along with the movement to and from farms, the bureau places the total farm population in the United States on January 1, 1930, at 27,222,000 compared to 27,491,000 on January 1, 1929, or a decrease of 269,000.

The Bureau's figures for the past year show that in the Middle Atlantic States which include Pennsylvania, 139,000 persons left the farms and 110,000 returned to farms.

91 Prosecuted In Pure Food Check Up

Food law violations during February totaled 91 compared with 62 in January and 42 during February, 1929, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The principal violations during the month were for adulterating and misbranding sirup, for using artificially colored jelly in bakery products, for adulterating meat used in hamburger sandwiches, and for selling oleomargarine without a license.

The counties in which prosecutions were reported are: Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Butler, Clearfield, Crawford, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Lawrence, Luzerne, Philadelphia, Somerset, Venango, Westmoreland, and York.

Trend of Agriculture in Wayne County

The trend of agriculture in Wayne county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884, and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	3,625	3,155
Improved land in farms	acres	59,600	185,000	101,600
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$6,600	$93,300
Value of implements and machinery		$103,000	$411,400	$1,852,600
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	30,500	127,000	276,700
Wheat	bus.	10,700	3,800	2,300
Oats	bus.	99,100	251,000	275,100
Rye	bus.	19,200	24,300	5,900
Buckwheat	bus.	48,700	114,800	77,900
Potatoes	bus.	143,500	213,300	242,800
Hay	tons	53,600	75,700	87,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	217,400	138,700
Peach		.....	2,700	11,900
Livestock numbers				
Horses		1,900	6,300	5,500
Mules		.....	70	155
Milk cows		5,000	16,500	23,800
Other cattle		5,300	18,200	7,600
Sheep		22,700	20,700	1,700
Swine		3,300	8,700	3,100
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	70,900	255,500
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	379,000	2,230,500
Milk produced	gals.	.....	7,483,700	13,431,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.	391,800	1,686,900	332,700
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	27,400	46,500	6,300
Sirup	gals.	800	6,600	12,900
Honey produced	lbs.	12,300	69,500	44,400

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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George F. Johnson, Editor

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Beetle Regulated Area Is Extended

All or portions of 15 counties have been added to the Japanese beetle regulated area in Pennsylvania, effective March 15, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. These counties are Adams, Bradford, Cumberland, Franklin, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lycoming, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union, Wyoming, and York.

However, most of the counties, added by the new regulations, have been designated as the "lightly infested area" in which restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, sand (except for construction purposes), soil, earth, compost, and manure but not on the the movement of farm products.

In the generally infested area restrictions will be continued practically the same as in the past with the one additional rule that nursery and ornamental stock, farm products, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost and manure cannot be moved to or through the lightly infested area without certification.

Generally Infested Area

The "generally infested area" according to the new regulations includes the following counties, townships, and cities: Counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and York; townships of Berwick, Conewago, Cumberland, Germany, Hamilton, Huntingdon, Latimore, Mt. Pleasant, Mount Joy, Oxford, Reading, Straban, Tyrone, and Union, in Adams County; townships of East Pennsboro, Hampden, Lower Allen, Middlesex, Monroe, Silver Spring and Upper Allen, in Cumberland County; townships of Armstrong, Clinton, Eldred, Fairfield, Franklin, Jordan, Loyalsock, Mill Creek, Moreland, Muncy, Muncy Creek, Old Lycoming, Penn, Shrewsbury, Upper Fairfield, and Wolf, and the city of Williamsport, in Lycoming County; townships of Penn, Rye and Wheatfield, in Perry County.

Lightly Infested Area

The lightly infested area is as follows: Counties of Bradford, Franklin, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union and Wyoming; townships of Butler, Franklin, Freedom, Hamiltonban, Highland, Liberty, and Menallen, in Adams County; townships of Cooks, Dickinson, Frankford, Hopewell, Lower Mifflin, Newton, North Middleton, Penn, Shippensburg, South Middleton, Southampton, Uppen Mifflin, and West Pennsboro, in Cumberland County; townships of Buffalo, Carroll, Center, Greenwood, Howe, Jackson, Juniata, Liverpool, Madison, Miller, Olive, Saville, Spring, Toboyne, Tuscarora, Tyrone, and Watts, in Perry County.

This revised quarantine conforms with the new Federal regulations on interstate shipments recently adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Pullet Lays 299 Eggs To Make Record

A White Leghorn pullet, owned by Harry A. Bair of Westmoreland County, laid 299 eggs during the past year, winning top place in the Record of Performance Work conducted by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Bureau has announced.

Eight hundred and sixty-five birds out of 7,000 entered in this work laid more than 200 eggs as pullets or 180 eggs as hens during the year. These were in 14 flocks located in 13 counties.

Owners of the 10 leading pullets with the number of eggs laid by each entry are: First, Harry A. Bair, Westmoreland County, 299 eggs; second, Guy A. Leader, York County, 298 eggs; third, North Poultry Farm, Juniata County, 290 eggs; fourth, North Poultry Farm, Juniata County, 289 eggs; fifth, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 284 eggs; sixth, Homestead Poultry Farm, Wayne County, 283 eggs; sixth, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 283 eggs; sixth, B. W. Jacobs, Greene County, 283 eggs; sixth, North Poultry Farm, Juniata County, 283 eggs; seventh, Guy A. Leader, York County, 282 eggs; seventh, North Poultry Farm, Juniata County, 282 eggs; eighth, Guy A. Leader, York County, 279 eggs; ninth, Guy A. Leader, York County, 277 eggs; tenth, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 276 eggs.

Owners of the five leading hens with the number of eggs laid by each entry are: First, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 239 eggs; second, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 231 eggs; third, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 228 eggs; fourth, B. W. Jacobs, Greene County, 225 eggs; fifth, B. W. Jacobs, Greene County, 223 eggs.

These record hens and pullets each laid approximately three times the number of eggs laid by the average Pennsylvania hen in a year.

Will Inspect Bees To Curb Disease

Plans are now being made to start inspection of apiaries in various counties of the State to curb costly bee diseases, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced here today.

This work is being done in accordance with the State Bee Law, effective since July 1, 1923, and enacted at the request of the beekeepers of the Commonwealth. This law specifically requires that bees be hived in modern movable frame hives which permit free inspection of each comb to determine the presence of foulbrood and other bee diseases. The cross comb and box hives, so common in the past, are declared by the law to be a public nuisance and a menace to the community.

Last year, over 19,000 colonies of bees were inspected by representatives of the State. In all cases where disease and unlawful hives were found last summer a second inspection will be made, the work to start about May 1 this year. Beekeepers who are violating the law, were informed of the fact and requested to transfer their bees into movable frame hives, and to notify the Bureau of Plant Industry at Harrisburg as soon as the work was done.

The Department has been liberal in giving ample time for beekeepers to comply properly with the law by placing their bees in modern hives. However, as a last recourse owners not complying with the requirements, will be prosecuted. This must be done as a protection to other beekeepers in the community. Last year approximately 100 prosecutions were necessary in eight counties.

Bulletin Gives State Standards For Foods

"Food Standards and Definitions" is the subject of a new publication of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This bulletin is the first complete compilation of the legal requirements for food products sold in Pennsylvania to be published by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

The publication consists of 80 pages and includes the standards fixed by law which are as far as possible consistent with the standards of purity for food products promulgated by the national foods standards committee and adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist of the Bureau, states.

Specific requirements are given for approximately 25 different classes of food products. The bulletin is published as a guide for the officers and employes of the Bureau in the administration of the pure food laws of the State as well as a guide to food manufacturers and dealers and for the information of the public.

Trend of Agriculture in Westmoreland County

The trend of agriculture in Westmoreland County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	5,365	5,260
Improved land in farms	acres	364,200	412,100	300,000
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$43,600	$212,500
Value of implements and machinery		$552,400	$948,300	$2,720,100
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	631,100	1,359,500	1,060,100
Wheat	bus.	567,400	812,600	277,300
Oats	bus.	959,400	1,137,300	956,800
Rye	bus.	93,100	18,400	22,900
Buckwheat	bus.	51,800	23,800	25,100
Potatoes	bus.	109,700	254,300	240,800
Hay	tons	36,400	85,200	104,700
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	270,300	131,300
Peach		.....	18,600	100,800
Livestock numbers				
Horses		13,400	18,100	10,700
Mules		10	240	550
Milk cows		16,700	19,400	18,400
Other cattle		23,300	26,800	13,400
Sheep		53,500	35,300	5,400
Swine		40,100	35,300	15,900
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	223,100	395,400
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	909,500	2,070,800
Milk produced	gals.	.....	7,828,300	9,507,600
Butter made on farms	lbs.	1,711,900	1,732,300	1,005,700
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	81,200	13,700	100
Sirup	gals.	3,300	2,500	2,300
Honey produced	lbs.	23,000	40,900	23,200

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Corn Retains Place as Most Valuable Grain Crop

Corn, in 1929, retained its position as the most valuable grain crop grown in the Commonwealth, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Before 1900, the wheat crop was frequently more valuable than the corn crop but since 1900, the value of corn has become on the average double the value of the annual wheat production. This is explained largely by an increase of more than 50 per cent in the production of corn while wheat production has remained practically unchanged.

The total crop last year was estimated by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at 46,470,000 bushels which, with a December 1 farm price of $1.00 per bushel, gives an aggregate value of $46,470,000.

The ten leading counties in order of their production are Lancaster, York, Chester, Berks, Bucks, Franklin, Lebanon, Cumberland, Montgomery, and Adams. The 10 leading counties 45 years ago were Lancaster, York, Chester, Berks, Bucks, Franklin, Montgomery, Washington, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. A comparison of the two periods shows only a slight change in the geographic distribution of corn production.

Despite an unfavorable year, the average acre yield of corn in Pennsylvania was approximately nine bushels above the average for all the states.

The following table gives the production and value of corn by counties for 1929:

County	Production Bushels	Value Dollars
Adams	1,161,670	1,208,130
Allegheny	466,830	499,510
Armstrong	493,090	498,020
Beaver	317,300	314,130
Bedford	517,230	574,120
Berks	2,362,150	2,173,180
Blair	321,330	363,100
Bradford	494,500	509,330
Bucks	1,796,120	1,706,310
Butler	644,800	728,620
Cambria	204,790	221,170
Cameron	8,510	9,780
Carbon	119,080	140,510
Centre	800,930	808,040
Chester	2,847,230	2,590,980
Clarion	444,240	466,450
Clearfield	307,780	323,170
Clinton	218,020	239,820
Columbia	721,930	786,900
Crawford	585,700	614,980
Cumberland	1,449,250	1,420,260
Dauphin	1,016,010	944,890
Delaware	351,160	351,160
Elk	44,980	56,220
Erie	507,210	552,860
Fayette	428,830	437,410
Forest	19,830	21,020
Franklin	1,759,680	1,742,080
Fulton	430,650	434,950
Greene	353,600	385,420
Huntingdon	465,840	479,810
Indiana	684,370	684,370
Jefferson	362,500	358,870
Juniata	472,990	510,830
Lackawanna	106,250	111,560
Lancaster	4,923,100	4,972,330
Lawrence	424,130	458,060
Lebanon	1,539,720	1,493,530
Lehigh	811,170	721,940
Luzerne	325,440	305,910
Lycoming	895,110	877,210
McKean	55,380	59,810
Mercer	652,960	698,670
Mifflin	502,880	497,850
Monroe	215,120	247,390
Montgomery	1,396,630	1,424,560
Montour	234,700	204,190
Northampton	830,270	714,030
Northumberland	818,740	736,860
Perry	579,310	596,690
Philadelphia	76,500	92,560
Pike	40,560	36,500
Potter	103,250	113,570
Schuylkill	482,910	521,540
Snyder	602,920	578,800
Somerset	670,870	751,370
Sullivan	70,960	78,760
Susquehanna	369,180	369,180
Tioga	391,750	372,160
Union	531,630	499,730
Venango	191,130	204,510
Warren	173,400	182,070
Washington	740,210	755,010
Wayne	208,840	225,550
Westmoreland	1,063,620	1,138,070
Wyoming	191,700	203,200
York	3,069,530	3,069,530
Pennsylvania	**46,470,000**	**46,470,000**

Seven Townships Added To Corn Borer Area

The corn borer quarantine area in Pennsylvania for the present year will be only slightly different from that of 1929, according to new regulations effective April 1, as announced by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Only seven townships have been added to the area, this being the smallest annual extension of the quarantine line in the past six years. The townships added include Spring Hill, Dunkirk, Gilmore and Perry in Greene county; Spring Hill and Wharton in Fayette county; and Upper Mount Bethel in Northampton county.

The new State regulations make only minor changes in the requirements as enforced during 1929. The important provision in the quarantine for the area as a whole is the restrictions placed on the movement of corn, broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass which cannot be moved from points within the area to points outside. Clean shell corn, clean seed of broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass, however, may be certified for transportation across the quarantine line by an authorized Federal or State inspector.

Enforced clean up of all corn remnants will be carried out as a year ago in Erie and Crawford counties. Starting early in May, inspectors of the department will visit farms in these two counties and in case farmers have not voluntarily made the necessary clean up, the department will be compelled to do the work and charge the expense to the farm owner. The requirements of the clean up are: 1. All corn stalks, corn cobs, heavy weeds and all corn fodder remnants of any kind, regardless of the location, must be burned. 2. Corn stubble must be completely plowed under or broken off at the ground, gathered and burned before May 1.

50 Counties Included

All or portions of 50 counties are now included in the regulated area. The counties and townships comprising the area are:

Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming.

Townships of Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury in Bedford County; townships of Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Franklin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Spring Hill, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, Washington, and Wharton in Fayette county.

Townships of Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Tod, Union, Walker, Warriorsmark, West, and Wood in Huntingdon county; township of Upper Mount Bethel in Northampton county; townships of Coal, Delaware, East Cameron, East Chillisquaque, Gearhart, Lewis, Little Mahanoy, Lower Augusta, Mount Carmel, Point Ralpho, Rockefeller, Rush, Shamokin, Turbot, Upper Augusta, West Cameron, West Chillisquaque, and Zerbe in Northumberland county; townships of Butler, Delano, East Union, Kline, Mahanoy, North Union, Rush, Ryan, Union, and West Mahanoy in Schuylkill county.

Townships of Allegheny, Black, Brothersvalley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford, Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stonycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot in Somerset county.

Pure Food Situation Shows Improvement

"The pure food situation throughout Pennsylvania is the best in several years," states Dr. James W. Kellogg, director-chief chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his annual report to Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan. "It is now the rule rather than the exception that consumers can purchase wholesome and correctly branded foods wherever they may go in this Commonwealth," the director asserts.

The report shows that field agents of the Bureau conducted a vigorous campaign against food law evaders during 1929. These agents made 53,260 field inspections and investigations. They gathered 13,000 samples of foods and agricultural products which were given thorough analyses by the Bureau's chemists. They ordered 1,100 prosecutions all but three of which were successfully terminated, and collected fines totaling $43,065.

The Bureau issued 10,602 licenses, permits, and certificates of proficiency during the year. These included 4,589 licenses to sell oleomargarine, 1,316 to sell feeding stuffs, 234 to sell fertilizers, 98 to sell lime products, 130 to sell insecticides, 67 to operate cold storage warehouses, 24 to conduct egg opening plants, 877 to bottle carbonated beverages, 1,155 to test milk, 536 to weigh and sample milk, and 1,208 to operate milk plants. A total of 216 certificates were issued to milk testers and 152 to weighers and samplers.

Revenue of $644,938 was collected from fines and license fees while the total expenses of the Bureau were $161,996, making a net balance for the State of $482,942.

Trend of Agriculture in Wyoming County

The trend of agriculture in Wyoming county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates, for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	1,690	1,640
Improved land in farms	acres	46,700	104,200	79,000
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$2,200	$59,000
Value of implements and machinery		$66,100	$244,600	$1,097,000
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	58,200	194,900	247,200
Wheat	bus.	62,700	38,200	6,800
Oats	bus.	88,600	246,800	201,100
Rye	bus.	20,100	48,500	14,400
Buckwheat	bus.	52,800	148,200	74,000
Potatoes	bus.	65,800	184,800	234,000
Hay	tons	4,900	24,700	30,900
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	69,300	92,000
Peach		.....	9.400	29.300
Livestock numbers				
Horses		700	3,800	2,800
Mules		.....	75	145
Milk cows		8,500	6,900	9,400
Other cattle		3,800	5,500	2,800
Sheep		8,800	10,100	1,600
Swine		5,100	6,000	1,500
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	47,400	84,200
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	221,000	638,400
Milk produced	gals.	.....	3,083,000	5,428,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.	211,200	704,800	112,800
Honey produced	lbs.	7,900	58,400	34,300

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Million Bushel Wheat Crops Produced in Four Counties

Million bushel wheat crops were produced in four counties within the Commonwealth during 1929, according to the estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. These counties in order of the size of the crop are Lancaster, York, Franklin and Berks.

The total crop for the State was 20,016,000 bushels valued at $24,219,000. This is an increase of approximately 3,000,000 bushels in production and $2,200,000 in value over the previous year. The acre yield was estimated at 18 bushels which equals or exceeds that of 26 other winter wheat producing states. It is significant that this yield is six bushels more per acre than that secured in Kansas.

When compared with 45 years ago, there is practically no change in the leading counties. Lancaster, York, and Franklin were each producing crops in excess of a million bushels in 1884 while the total in Berks fell slightly below the million bushel mark. The most outstanding change in wheat production during this period has been the increase in acre yield. In the period centering around 1884, approximately 20,527,600 bushels of wheat were produced annually on 1,381,700 acres of land, an average of 14.8 bushels per acre. Increased productivity enabled farmers in 1929 to produce the same size crop as was produced in 1884 on 269,700 less acres of land. There is a tendency for wheat production to increase in the southeastern counties and to decrease in the northern and western counties.

The following table gives the estimated production and value of wheat by counties for 1929:

County	Production bushels	Value dollars
Adams	752,840	873,290
Allegheny	119,180	170,430
Armstrong	191,240	248,610
Beaver	134,050	172,920
Bedford	348,920	436,150
Berks	1,145,180	1,397,120
Blair	207,080	265,060
Bradford	89,650	121,920
Bucks	709,950	866,140
Butler	216,380	294,280
Cambria	67,530	95,890
Cameron	730	1,060
Carbon	53,230	69,200
Centre	386,310	467,440
Chester	911,400	1,048,110
Clarion	183,000	228,750
Clearfield	75,820	100,840
Clinton	127,190	152,630
Columbia	394,610	505,100
Crawford	102,040	137,750
Cumberland	717,130	846,210
Dauphin	463,170	551,170
Delaware	53,290	69,280
Elk	5,660	8,210
Erie	80,430	102,150
Fayette	160,740	217,000
Forest	7,280	9,540
Franklin	1,223,080	1,467,700
Fulton	165,870	197,390
Greene	80,820	109,110
Huntingdon	218,530	268,790
Indiana	201,470	253,850
Jefferson	103,320	132,250
Juniata	212,930	257,650
Lackawanna	440	620
Lancaster	2,392,580	2,847,180
Lawrence	97,440	120,830
Lebanon	671,840	812,930
Lehigh	435,440	509,460
Luzerne	117,670	141,200
Lycoming	398,940	482,720
McKean	2,570	3,420
Mercer	141,220	180,760
Mifflin	243,030	277,050
Monroe	58,450	80,080
Montgomery	475,640	585,040
Montour	194,730	227,830
Northampton	479,320	579,980
Northumberland	458,970	546,170
Perry	341,140	402,550
Philadelphia	12,600	15,250
Pike	2,430	2,870
Potter	1,360	1,800
Schuylkill	296,790	385,830
Snyder	362,110	416,430
Somerset	166,200	201,100
Sullivan	11,890	15,340
Susquehanna	5,100	7,450
Tioga	17,390	21,390
Union	367,180	425,930
Venango	38,600	58,270
Warren	29,140	42,250
Washington	207,950	259,940
Wayne	1,160	1,660
Westmoreland	307,610	390,660
Wyoming	7,350	11,100
York	1,761,670	2,025,920
Pennsylvania	**20,016,000**	**24,219,000**

Less Hog Cholera Reported in State

Only half as many cases of hog cholera have been reported in Pennsylvania so far this year as during the corresponding period in 1929, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The increasing use of vaccine as a preventative measure and the general observance of the new State law regulating the sale of unvaccinated swine have been factors in this favorable hog cholera situation, according to officials of the Bureau.

More than 13,000 swine were vaccinated against hog cholera during the first two months this year.

The new law requires that unvaccinated swine that have been in the possession of livestock dealers or others for less than thirty days and are offered for either auction or private sale for purposes other than immediate slaughter, be vaccinated against hog cholera within thirty days prior to day of sale. When unvaccinated swine are added within thirty days to other swine owned by or under the control of the seller and to be sold at private or auction sale, the entire herd must be vaccinated against hog cholera.

Report Issued on 1,200 Seed Analyses

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued its seed analyses report for 1929 which covers the examination of farm seeds collected from approximately 1,000 seed dealers in all parts of Pennsylvania.

The report indicates that farm seeds offered for sale by most dealers are of excellent quality and comply with all the requirements of the Pennsylvania Seed Law. However, out of the total samples collected, 47 violated the law in one or more ways. In 27 cases, the seed tag was incomplete and in 11 cases no tag was carried to show the name of the seed, the percentage of purity, the percentage of weed seeds, the name and amount of noxious weeds present, the percentage of germination, and the name and address of the retailer.

Canada thistle and dodder, both noxious weeds, were discovered in nine samples in amounts in excess of the legal limit.

In his report, Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist of the Bureau, makes clear that farmers are not exempted from labeling seeds sold from the farm. "The farmer is the citizen who receives the greatest benefit from the law," the botanist states. "He has been greatly injured by dishonest and irresponsible seedsmen. The law now gives him the protection that he has so long desired and needed. There is no reason why he should be exempted. He should not be allowed any more than anyone else to sell bad seed."

H. B. Kirk Assigned to Apiary Work

Harry B. Kirk who has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the past 18 years as entomologist and assistant apiary inspector has been assigned to the position of chief apiary inspector made vacant recently by the retirement of Charles N. Greene, of Troy, Bradford County.

Jailed for Selling Fake Maple Sirup

One Pittsburgh man is in jail in default of bail and another has paid a heavy fine for selling "bootleg" maple sirup in western Pennsylvania, according to James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The "pure maple sirup" being imported into Pennsylvania by motor truck from an adjoining state was found, upon analysis, to be the ordinary cane sugar sirup, artificially colored and flavored. The product was sold to food retailers, particularly those in the small towns of western Pennsylvania, direct from motor trucks. Counties in which such operations have been reported recently include Allegheny, Blair, Somerset, Westmoreland and Bedford.

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry is making a determined campaign to break up this ring of maple sirup bootleggers.

All dealers who are approached by persons selling maple sirup below the prevailing price for the genuine product are urged to be on guard and to notify the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry at Harrisburg wherever there is suspicion of fraud. The Bureau will take prompt action and prosecute every case where a careful analysis indicates that the product is not as represented.

Trend of Agriculture in York County

The trend of agriculture in York County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	7,530	7,905
Improved land in farms	acres	306,800	419,800	364,400
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$412,500	$805,600
Value of implements and machinery		$546,300	$1,353,400	$5,852,100
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	654,000	2,075,800	4,235,200
Wheat	bus.	468,200	1,377,400	1,939,500
Oats	bus.	589,900	1,144,100	1,043,700
Rye	bus.	277,800	153,800	99,500
Buckwheat	bus.	32,000	33,200	26,800
Potatoes	bus.	149,600	812,900	1,034,600
Hay	tons	44,000	108,900	122,000
Tobacco	lbs.	418,600	5,990,900	2,166,600
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	246,900	297,500
Peach		.....	20,500	109,500
Livestock numbers				
Horses		11,800	17,500	14,400
Mules		205	3,760	9,575
Milk cows		15,500	27,500	28,800
Other cattle		13,600	21,700	16,100
Sheep		24,900	8,600	3,700
Swine		44,500	60,500	48,200
Hens and pullets of laying age		.....	346,600	1,033,200
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	1,899,000	6,946,300
Milk produced	gals.	.....	10,522,200	14,100,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.	1,082,600	2,240,000	1,548,200
Honey produced	lbs.	24,400	23,600	27,900

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Cornerstone Laid for Mammoth New State Farm Products Show Building

Just five months after breaking ground for the mammoth new State Farm Products Show Building at the corner of Cameron and Maclay Streets, Harrisburg, the cornerstone was laid on April 1.

Secretary of Agriculture C. G. Jordan, chairman of the Farm Show Commission, was in charge of the ceremonies which were attended by over 400 persons including members of the Governor's cabinet and the elected officers of the Commonwealth, members of the State Farm Products Show Commission, representatives of the city of Harrisburg, representatives of the City and State Chambers of Commerce, officials of the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania State Grange, and others interested in the agricultural development of the Commonwealth.

Governor John S. Fisher took a prominent part in the exercises, making a short address in which he traced the growth of the Farm Show and complimented the many organizations in Pennsylvania for the fine cooperation which made possible the extraordinary development of the Show. The Governor placed a copper box containing numerous historical documents in the cornerstone and was the first to place mortar about the box. He was followed by Secretary Jordan, other members of the Show Commission, former secretaries of agriculture, Mayor George A. Hoverter of Harrisburg, and B. E. Taylor, Secretary of Properties and Supplies.

The cornerstone box contains the following articles, manuscripts, and publications:

Message of Governor John S. Fisher to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, January 1, 1929.

Specifications for the contracts for construction of the Farm Show Building.

Administrative Code of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, effective June 1, 1929.

House Bill No. 1504, which provides the appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for the erection of the State Farm Products Show Building.

Programs, Premium Lists and Posters of Past State Farm Shows.

Brief histories of the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania State Grange, and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Manuscripts and publications showing the extensive scope of the activities of the Pennsylvania State College.

Biographical sketches of the secretaries of agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A bulletin entitled "Vocational Agriculture in Pennsylvania" and other information showing the participation of the Vocational workers in the State Farm Show.

A manuscript entitled "The Origin and Development of Agricultural Exhibitions in Pennsylvania."

General bulletin No. 484 of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, "Agriculture in Pennsylvania, A Study of Trends, County and State, Since 1840."

General bulletin No. 445 of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture entitled "Pennsylvania's Farm, Crops and Livestock."

Copies of the weekly news bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the past year.

A bulletin entitled "Pennsylvania Laws Relating to Agriculture and Laws Administered by the Department of Agriculture."

A copy of each of the following: the Pennsylvania Farmer, the Pennsylvania Grange News, Harrisburg Telegraph, Harrisburg Evening News, and Harrisburg Patriot.

A mimeographed statement of the bovine tuberculosis situation in Pennsylvania with table giving the statistics on the work, by counties.

A statement of the Bang (bovine abortion) disease control work in Pennsylvania.

Copies of the 1930 Japanese beetle and European corn borer quarantines.

Specimens of Japanese beetles, European corn borers, Oriental fruit moths and Mexican bean beetles.

Photographs of the State Farm Products Show Commission, B. E. Taylor, Secretary of the Department of Property and Supplies, and Governor John S. Fisher.

Dates Set for New Show

January 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1931, are the dates set by the Commission for the coming show.

R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, has been appointed by the State Farm Products Show Commission as director of the 1931 Farm Show. Mr. Bressler is charged with the responsibility of setting up an organization for the Farm Products Show and of recommending to the Commission for its approval whatever assistants are deemed necessary. The direction of the 1931 Show will be assumed by Mr. Bressler in addition to his present duties as Deputy Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Bressler recommended and the Commission has approved the appointment of H. E. Klugh as assistant director and superintendent of the Show. Mr. Klugh will give the major part of his time after July 1 to the development of the commercial exhibits.

High School Students Interested In Marketing

During March, the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, conducted marketing instruction and grading and packing demonstrations at nine vocational agricultural high schools in Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. The cooperative marketing of farm products and what it has accomplished for farmers who have tried it was explained by an expert in this line from the Bureau, and was supplemented with two reels of motion pictures on cooperative marketing in the United States, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Egg grades and packing of eggs were explained by the Bureau's poultry marketing specialist and were graphically illustrated by lantern slides. As soon as the verbal instruction was ended, the students were shown how to candle, grade and pack eggs and each student was taught to actually perform this work himself.

Potato and apple grades and the proper packing of these was demonstrated and explained by the fruit and vegetable marketing specialist from the Bureau. Lantern slides were shown which illustrated defects not permitted in the grades and methods of packing. The students then actually graded and packed apples or potatoes in the classroom.

Afternoon meetings were held with the students and at night the students and their parents were invited to listen to illustrated lectures and to view four reels of educational motion pictures devoted to the marketing of farm products. A total of 706 agricultural high school students and adults attended the lectures and demonstrations.

Unusual Demand For Quality Baby Chicks

Incubators with a capacity of 1,000,000 eggs at one setting are running to full capacity to supply the demand for supervised, certified, and accredited baby chicks, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which is supervising the operation of these hatcheries. Demand for quality baby chicks has not decreased in spite of the fact that the baby chick season is well under way. Many hatcheries report orders have been received to the end of the usual season. Some hatchery owners have reported the necessity of turning down orders.

Owners of flocks cooperating with the Bureau report an unusual demand for hatching eggs at good prices. Eggs from quality stock have been scarce and promise to continue so through part of the remaining hatching season.

Over 3,000,000 supervised, certified, accredited and pedigreed baby chicks will likely be produced in connection with the breed improvement work of the Bureau of Markets this season, according to E. J. Lawless, Jr., supervisor of the work. A list of flocks and hatcheries cooperating in this project has been compiled by the Bureau and can be secured by addressing a request to the Bureau of Markets in Harrisburg.

Larger Crops Expected For 1930 Season

Assuming that farmers will carry out their planting intentions as reported in March, they will, with only average yields, produce potato, corn, barley and tobacco crops above the average annual production of the past five years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Only the oats and hay crops have promise of being below the average production.

The department points out that in practically all field crops the average acre yield for 1929 was considerably below the 5-year average. Consequently, the increases in acreage of many field crops in 1930, if carried out, will probably result in larger crops than were harvested in 1929 due to the chances of higher average yields.

To illustrate, the intended increase in acreage of potatoes over 1929 amounts to only 12,000 acres which at the 1929 rate of production would increase the total crop only 1,320,000 bushels, but with the acre yield increased to the average of the past five years—119 bushels—the total crop will be increased 3,530,000 bushels. In a similar way, the corn and tobacco crops may be increased without a great increase in acreage.

One of the very significant trends during the past few years has been the decrease in acreage in hay. The acreage intended for harvest will be the lowest since 1900. A reduction in hay acreage, particularly timothy hay, appears inevitable in Pennsylvania because of the decrease in hay consuming animals. Compared to 1870, there has been a decrease of approximately 20 per cent in number of farm animals consuming hay and yet until recently the amount of hay produced has been increasing until the total was almost twice the amount produced during the period centering around 1870.

Barley is making a spectacular "comeback." Forty years ago, the acreage planted to barley began to decrease. This continued for 20 years in which the acreage dropped from 28,000 to 7,000. Since 1911, however, the acreage has increased readily. It reached 36,000 in 1929 and will exceed 40,000 this year, if intentions are carried out. This will be the highest barley acreage on record.

The accompanying table gives the statistics for the probable crop production in Pennsylvania in 1930 with comparisons:

Probable Crop Production in Pennsylvania, 1930, with Comparisons

Crop and unit	1929 Acreage	1929 Yield	1929 Production	1930 Intended acreage[1]	1930 5-yr. average yield	1930 Probable production[2]	5-yr. average production 1925-1929
Corn (bus.)	1,309,000	35.5	46,470,000	1,348,000	41.2	55,537,600	55,200,000
Oats (bus.)	1,014,000	29.5	29,913,000	1,085,000	33.0	35,805,000	36,100,000
Barley (bus.)	36,000	24.5	882,000	43,000	26.7	1,148,100	625,000
Potatoes (bus.) ..	234,000	110	25,740,000	246,000	119	29,274,000	26,200,000
Tobacco (lbs.) ...	38,700	1230	47,601,000	39,100	1326	51,846,600	48,900,000
Tame hay (tons)..	2,872,000	1.49	4,280,000	2,815,000	1.48	4,166,200	4,405,000

[1] March intentions-to-plant, 1930.
[2] March intentions-to-plant acreage by the five-year average acre yield.

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Milk Valued at $113,099,220 Produced on Pennsylvania Farms

The increasing prominence of Pennsylvania as a dairy state is shown by statistics of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, which indicate that in 1929 milk valued in excess of $1,000,000 was produced in each of 44 counties. The leading county was Chester, with a total milk production valued at $6,579,870, followed by Lancaster with a total of $6,352,530.

Milk production in the State increased to 453,601,800 gallons in 1929 from 441,270,000 gallons in 1928. The value increased during the same period from $112,254,920 to $113,099,220.

The number of dairy cows on farms on January 1 this year was estimated at 889,000, an increase from 855,000 a year previous. The total value of dairy cows in Pennsylvania now stands fifth among all the states, being outranked only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin. In average value per head, it exceeds all these states excepting New York.

The following table gives by counties the production and value of milk for 1929:

County	Production 1929 Gallons	Value 1929 Dollars
Adams	4,296,600	1,117,120
Allegheny	8,397,800	2,351,380
Armstrong	3,855,200	1,040,900
Beaver	4,272,800	1,025,470
Bedford	7,242,400	1,955,450
Berks	13,280,400	3,452,900
Blair	5,012,200	1,253,050
Bradford	23,850,000	5,485,500
Bucks	11,998,900	3,359,690
Butler	7,100,100	1,775,020
Cambria	4,101,300	1,107,350
Cameron	216,800	67,210
Carbon	1,130,000	293,800
Centre	6,619,600	1,522,510
Chester	21,932,900	6,579,870
Clarion	4,406,400	1,145,660
Clearfield	3,716,800	1,040,700
Clinton	2,518,700	672,420
Columbia	3,633,800	908,450
Crawford	16,463,100	3,951,140
Cumberland	9,589,200	2,301,410
Dauphin	6,359,000	1,462,570
Delaware	2,930,700	849,900
Elk	1,074,400	279,340
Erie	13,932,000	3,343,680
Fayette	4,116,800	1,070,370
Forest	333,100	86,610
Franklin	8,024,200	2,006,050
Fulton	1,327,800	345,230
Greene	2,896,000	839,840
Huntingdon	3,791,800	947,950
Indiana	4,814,000	1,107,220
Jefferson	4,043,700	970,490
Juniata	3,065,100	704,970
Lackawanna	4,843,800	1,210,950
Lancaster	24,432,800	6,352,530
Lawrence	6,509,900	1,627,480
Lebanon	6,814,100	1,771,670
Lehigh	4,252,800	1,105,730
Luzerne	4,539,100	1,089,380
Lycoming	7,373,000	1,843,250
McKean	2,870,400	660,190
Mercer	8,436,000	2,024,640
Mifflin	3,540,500	849,720
Monroe	2,244,000	561,000
Montgomery	11,044,600	2,871,600
Montour	2,177,400	500,800
Northampton	5,506,000	1,376,500
Northumberland	4,990,600	1,147,840
Perry	3,418,200	786,190
Philadelphia	547,700	175,260
Pike	854,400	256,320
Potter	5,392,000	1,186,240
Schuylkill	3,370,100	977,330
Snyder	3,155,000	725,650
Somerset	9,828,500	2,457,120
Sullivan	2,240,800	448,160
Susquehanna	18,454,100	4,428,980
Tioga	16,602,600	3,818,600
Union	4,530,700	1,042,060
Venango	3,319,200	796,610
Warren	5,579,200	1,283,220
Washington	12,427,000	3,231,020
Wayne	13,218,700	2,775,930
Westmoreland	10,160,600	2,540,150
Wyoming	5,809,400	1,161,880
York	14,975,000	3,594,000
Pennsylvania	**453,601,800**	**113,099,220**

Growers Set New Record in Grading Fruits and Vegetables

Pennsylvania growers of fruits and vegetables made greater use of the U. S. Grades during the past season than in any previous year, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. They shipped 2,276 carloads of graded and Federal-State inspected fruits and vegetables and sold to canners on the basis of grades over 13,000,000 pounds of these raw products for manufacture during the past season.

During the 1928-1929 season—the previous high mark for the sale of standardized products in the State—there were 1,766 carloads shipped under Federal-State certification and almost 9,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables sold to canneries on the graded scale.

The products inspected during the 1929-1930 season had an estimated cash value on the farm of over $1,500,000, states D. M. James, supervising inspector. These products comprised 98 per cent of all the grapes shipped by rail, approximately 70 per cent of the peach shipments, and nearly 40 per cent of the apple shipments. Products sold to canners under State supervision included apples, grapes, snap beans and tomatoes.

"The rapid progress being made by Pennsylvania fruit growers in recent years toward the complete standardization of the commercial fruit crop is aiding them materially in securing the highest market prices for their fruit," Mr. James remarks. "Pennsylvania fruit is gaining a better reputation in the city markets and buyers are having greater confidence in purchasing apples, grapes and peaches grown in this State. Recent reports received by the Department of Agriculture from Great Britain indicate that Pennsylvania apples have made a fine showing on the English markets this season, being surpassed in quality by the product from no other barreled apple section of the United States.

Cheap Baby Chicks May Prove Expensive

Cheap baby chicks may prove to be the most expensive, states the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in advising buyers to select only those of high quality. Cheap chicks are usually of low quality and are expensive in the end because of the low vitality and high death rate. There is also the danger that these chicks will carry diseases which may spread through the entire flock.

Good quality chicks priced reasonably are still available, according to the Bureau. In a statement to the public, the Bureau advises that such chicks be purchased, even though it is necessary to place orders late in the season.

A list of flocks and hatcheries cooperating in the breed improvement work of the Department of Agriculture in Harrisburg may be obtained upon request and will serve to guide the buyer.

378,202 Dogs Licensed

The latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicates that 55,716 more dogs have been licensed, 772 more uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 289 more dog owners have been prosecuted, and $704 less in damage claims was paid so far this year compared with the corresponding period in 1929.

The total number of individual licenses issued is 378,202, which, even though greater than for the corresponding period a year ago, is approximately 130,000 less than the record total of 508,000 established for the entire year 1929.

The number of individual licenses issued by counties to March 1 are: Adams, 3,097; Allegheny, 17,928; Armstrong, 6,100; Beaver, 6,403; Bedford, 5,038; Berks, 13,624; Blair, 8,749; Bradford, 5,099; Bucks, 4,997; Butler, 6,149; Cambria, 8,560; Cameron, 413; Carbon, 3,029; Centre, 2,848; Chester, 10,691; Clarion, 3,488; Clearfield, 4,560; Clinton, 2,412; Columbia, 4,636; Crawford, 6,504; Cumberland, 4,648; Dauphin, 9,200; Delaware, 2,500.

Elk, 1,950; Erie, 9,081; Fayette, 11,000; Forest, 617; Franklin, 4,811; Fulton, 1,489; Greene, 3,940; Huntingdon, 3,622; Indiana, 6,340; Jefferson, 3,954; Juniata, 1,800; Lackawanna, 6,099; Lancaster, 12,197; Lawrence, 5,000; Lebanon, 5,144; Lehigh, 7,450; Luzerne, 13,499; Lycoming, 5,715; McKean, 3,339; Mercer, 7,500; Mifflin, 2,939; Monroe, 2,012; Montgomery, 13,000; Montour, 1,245.

Northampton, 7,753; Northumberland, 5,100; Perry, 3,278; Pike, 820; Potter, 1,718; Schuylkill, 14,000; Snyder, 1,599; Somerset, 7,300; Sullivan, 703; Susquehanna, 3,700; Tioga, 2,990; Union, 1,050; Venango, 5,518; Warren, 3,170; Washington, 13,500; Wayne, 3,504; Westmoreland, 16,579; Wyoming, 1,895; and York, 9,609.

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Pennsylvania Retains Position of Foremost Egg Producing State

A production in 1929 of 118,429,000 dozens of eggs valued at $43,081,420 has enabled Pennsylvania to retain the position as the foremost poultry state, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. When the Federal Census of 1925 was taken, it was discovered that the value of the annual egg production in this Commonwealth exceeded by more than $2,000,000 that of any other state, and since the census the value of the annual egg crop has increased almost $5,000,000.

Almost twice as many eggs are being produced in Pennsylvania today as 20 years ago and four times as many as 50 years ago. During this 50-year period, the number of hens and pullets of laying age has trebled and annual egg production per hen has increased from approximately 60 to 80. While still not producing sufficient eggs for local consumption, Pennsylvania farmers more nearly supply the local demand for eggs than for most other farm products. This is due to an expansion of the industry in practically all sections of Pennsylvania for several decades with little or no interruption.

A more conservative attitude toward continued expansion seems warranted now than in the past, however, judging from the Federal Outlook report for 1930 which states "any increase in production of chickens in 1930 for the country as a whole over the production of 1929, either for eggs or meat, will tend to reduce prices of poultry and eggs below the levels of recent years."

Because of the prominence of Pennsylvania, both in the production and consumption of eggs, Egg Week, designed to call attention to the excellent food value of this product, will be widely observed in this Commonwealth from May 1 to 7.

The following table gives the estimates, furnished by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, on the production and value of eggs, by counties, for 1929:

County	Production 1929 Dozens	Value 1929 Dollars
Adams	3,350,000	1,072,000
Allegheny	1,893,000	776,130
Armstrong	1,505,000	511,700
Beaver	1,014,000	395,460
Bedford	1,231,000	381,610
Berks	4,198,000	1,469,300
Blair	817,000	310,460
Bradford	3,749,000	1,274,660
Bucks	5,568,000	2,115,840
Butler	2,089,000	752,040
Cambria	1,106,000	420,280
Cameron	50,000	20,000
Carbon	634,000	247,260
Centre	1,150,000	391,000
Chester	3,402,000	1,224,720
Clarion	1,292,000	439,280
Clearfield	1,041,000	385,170
Clinton	394,000	141,840
Columbia	1,631,000	619,780
Crawford	2,482,000	843,880
Cumberland	2,172,000	760,200
Dauphin	1,814,000	689,320
Delaware	450,000	175,500
Elk	445,000	164,650
Erie	2,471,000	889,560
Fayette	1,266,000	468,420
Forest	121,000	44,770
Franklin	2,788,000	975,800
Fulton	857,000	274,240
Greene	823,000	279,820
Huntingdon	878,000	289,740
Indiana	1,528,000	519,520
Jefferson	1,214,000	424,900
Juniata	1,221,000	390,720
Lackawanna	956,000	401,520
Lancaster	10,557,000	3,906,090
Lawrence	1,156,000	427,720
Lebanon	2,382,000	881,340
Lehigh	2,069,000	765,530
Luzerne	1,479,000	635,970
Lycoming	1,424,000	541,120
McKean	472,000	179,360
Mercer	1,622,000	567,700
Mifflin	782,000	258,060
Monroe	958,000	354,460
Montgomery	4,145,000	1,575,100
Montour	646,000	219,640
Northampton	2,077,000	851,570
Northumberland	1,244,000	422,960
Perry	1,322,000	449,480
Philadelphia	196,000	76,440
Pike	428,000	171,200
Potter	560,000	207,200
Schuylkill	2,395,000	981,950
Snyder	1,190,000	392,700
Somerset	1,735,000	607,250
Sullivan	318,000	111,300
Susquehanna	1,754,000	719,140
Tioga	1,439,000	546,820
Union	857,000	274,240
Venango	732,000	263,520
Warren	1,032,000	402,480
Washington	1,483,000	519,050
Wayne	2,536,000	989,040
Westmoreland	2,461,000	935,180
Wyoming	814,000	309,320
York	8,564,000	2,997,400
Pennsylvania	**118,429,000**	**43,081,420**

Farmers Reduce Acreage But Grow Bigger Crops

An increase in the total production of the more important field crops in Pennsylvania accompanied by an actual decrease or only a slight increase in the area growing these crops has been one of the outstanding features in the progress of farming in this Commonwealth since the Civil War, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Between 1884 and 1924 the annual production of corn was increased 18,000,000 bushels while the area growing the crop was increased only 170,000 acres. Wheat is even a better illustration of the trend: An increase of 2,000,000 bushels in total annual production during the 40-year period was accompanied by a decrease of approximately 200,000 in acreage growing the crop. The trend in oats is very similar to that of wheat. The production increased 2,000,000 bushels while the acreage decreased 170,000.

The production of buckwheat jumped from 3,332,900 bushels in 1884 to 4,838,000 in 1924 while the acreage dropped from 228,365 to 224,380. The potato crop has increased almost 100 per cent during the past four decades while the acreage has gained only 25 per cent. Hay shows a trend similar to that of the grain crops. The production increased from 3,559,900 tons in 1884 to 3,871,100 tons in 1924 while the acreage decreased slightly.

Increasing acre yields of these crops account for the greater production on the reduced acreage. This upward trend in acre yields is due to several factors, among them being the more extensive use of high-grade fertilizers, better cultural methods, improved varieties, more effective control of insects and diseases, and the abandonment of marginal land.

Bulletin 484 recently published by the Department gives the trends, both county and State, for the various agricultural enterprises during the past 80 years.

Rail Shipments of Potatoes Increase

The rail shipments of potatoes into 15 of the largest Pennsylvania cities increased from 13,747 carloads in 1928 to 14,656 carloads in 1929, a gain of 909 cars, according to records supplied to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania potato growers supplied 2,525, or 36 per cent, of these cars in 1928 and 2,506 cars, or 30 per cent, last year. Some of this loss in Pennsylvania receipts may be accounted for by increased trucking of potatoes to market direct from farms in the Commonwealth.

Maine assumed front rank in the supply of late potatoes during 1929, shipping 1,483 cars in 1928 and 3,365 cars last year, replacing Pennsylvania as chief carlot source of late potatoes for local cities. New York followed with 806 cars, Michigan supplied 796 cars and Idaho 257 cars—a drop from 567 cars in 1928. Virginia was the chief source of the early potato supply, having dispatched 2,193 cars to Pennsylvania points in 1929.

75 Per Cent of Pa. Cattle TB Tested

Over 1,000,000 cattle, almost 75 per cent of the total on Pennsylvania farms, are now under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Complete tests have been made in 39 counties of which 29 are now "modified accredited." These 29 counties include the following: Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, and Warren.

All the cattle in the following ten counties have been tested and the counties are in line for qualification as "modified accredited:" Allegheny, Bradford, Cambria, Carbon, Erie, Fulton, Luzerne, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming.

On the waiting list for testing at the beginning of the month were 3,590 herds under the individual herd plan, and all the cattle in 21 townships in 10 counties under the area plan. During March, over 80,000 tests were made compared to 27,000 in February.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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1929 Apple Crop, One of Four Most Valuable Grown in U. S.

Pennsylvania in 1929 produced one of the four most valuable apple crops of any State, in spite of a decrease of 2,500,000 bushels in the total production compared with 1928.

The 1929 crop is estimated at 5,973,000 bushels valued at $9,258,000, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Almost one-sixth of the total crop was produced in the leading county—Adams. Franklin county was second, York third, and Berks fourth.

The counties recognized as producing apples on an extensive commercial scale today are Adams, Allegheny, Bedford, Berks, Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster, Luzerne, and York. In 1927 when the last State census was taken, these counties had 2,426,285 apple trees of all ages or about one-third of all the trees in the State and of these trees, almost half were in orchards of 500 trees or more. In the other counties only 14 per cent of the trees were orchards of 500 trees or more.

While there has been a noticeable increase in number of large orchards in certain counties, extensive orcharding has not been abandoned entirely in counties outside the commercial belt. The latest census indicates 1,685 orchards of 500 or more apple trees in Pennsylvania and of these only 751 were in the so-called commercial area. The remainder—934—were located in 54 counties, an average of more than 17 per county. Only four counties—Elk, Cameron, Forest, and Philadelphia—do not have apple orchards of 500 or more trees.

The following table gives, by counties, the estimated total apple crop and its value for 1929:

County	Production Bushels	Value Dollars
Adams	939,700	1,315,580
Allegheny	115,440	196,250
Armstrong	31,640	53,790
Beaver	64,600	116,280
Bedford	186,300	232,880
Berks	230,120	402,710
Blair	116,920	187,070
Bradford	36,960	60,980
Bucks	116,160	197,470
Butler	65,000	113,750
Cambria	31,080	55,940
Cameron	1,170	1,810
Carbon	33,330	61,660
Centre	52,020	93,640
Chester	134,590	195,160
Clarion	1,740	3,310
Clearfield	10,150	15,730
Clinton	24,480	46,510
Columbia	51,600	85,140
Crawford	11,760	22,930
Cumberland	160,000	224,000
Dauphin	67,650	108,240
Delaware	36,980	75,810
Elk	1,400	2,800
Erie	47,600	92,820
Fayette	34,650	62,370
Forest	100	160
Franklin	683,860	854,820
Fulton	57,720	60,610
Greene	59,130	103,480
Huntingdon	65,400	101,370
Indiana	19,350	36,760
Jefferson	2,280	4,450
Juniata	47,160	68,380
Lackawanna	98,020	186,240
Lancaster	247,000	382,850
Lawrence	27,580	49,640
Lebanon	77,550	135,710
Lehigh	99,000	188,100
Luzerne	203,050	345,180
Lycoming	48,300	82,110
McKean	5,520	10,490
Mercer	11,650	21,550
Mifflin	45,050	69,830
Monroe	18,700	36,460
Montgomery	67,270	121,090
Montour	4,400	7,700
Northampton	46,810	93,620
Northumberland	83,070	137,060
Perry	81,420	138,410
Philadelphia	2,000	3,600
Pike	11,970	21,550
Potter	25,840	40,050
Schuylkill	165,870	281,980
Snyder	76,610	118,740
Somerset	17,400	26,970
Sullivan	6,480	11,020
Susquehanna	64,090	115,360
Tioga	55,230	91,130
Union	36,860	62,660
Venango	6,850	12,670
Warren	26,910	44,400
Washington	82,770	144,850
Wayne	190,060	275,590
Westmoreland	48,400	89,540
Wyoming	85,280	123,660
York	367,950	533,530
Pennsylvania	**5,973,000**	**9,258,000**

Plan Summer War On Beetles And Borers

Preliminary plans for the summer campaign against the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, and other devastating insects found in the Commonwealth have been announced by R. H. Bell, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

While the Japanese beetle quarantine area was extended this spring to include all or portions of 15 more counties than were affected a year ago, a greater part of this new area has been designated as the "lightly infested area" in which restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, sand (except construction purposes), soil, earth, compost, and manure but not on the movement of farm products.

In the generally infested area restriction will be continued practically the same as in the past with the one additional rule that nursery and ornamental stock, farm products, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost and manure cannot be moved to or through the lightly infested area without certification.

According to present plans, the road patrols will begin work about June 15 and will be stationed at the edge of the generally infested area. In most cases, these stations will be at approximately the same points as a year ago.

Soil treatment will probably be followed again this spring to curb the isolated infestation at Sayre. The plan is to make a light annual application of poison instead of a heavy application once in several years as formerly.

Scouting for new beetle infestations will be done as in the past, largely by the Federal Government. It is expected also that the Federal office will continue the policy of liberating parasites at all outlying points where the beetle infestation is sufficient to support the parasites.

New regulations for the control of the European corn borer make only minor changes in the requirements as enforced during 1929. The important provision in the quarantine for the area as a whole is the restriction placed on the movement of corn, broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass which cannot be moved from points within the area to points outside. Clean shell corn, clean seed of broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass, however, may be certified for transportation across the quarantine line by an authorized Federal or State inspector.

Corn Clean-Up Under Way

Enforced clean-up of all corn remnants will be carried out as a year ago in Erie and Crawford counties. Starting the first full week in May, inspectors of the Department will visit farms in these two counties and in case farmers have not voluntarily made the necessary clean-up, the Department will be compelled to do the work and charge the expense to the farm owner. The requirements of the clean-up are: 1. All corn stalks, corn cobs, heavy weeds and all corn fodder remnants of any kind, regardless of the location, must be burned. 2. Corn stubble must be completely plowed under or broken off at the ground, gathered and burned before May 1.

Scouting work in the interior counties will be done by the State to determine the degree of infestation, as well as the effectiveness of the clean-up in the counties where this effort is required. Federal scouts will search new areas to determine any spread of the insect.

Road patrols along the corn borer quarantine line will be used during the late summer and fall to enforce the regulations which prohibit the transportation of corn from the infested area.

Other Pests to be Watched

Other insects, especially the Oriental fruit moth and the Mexican bean beetle, will be given attention during the year. Observations and checks ups on methods of control and the extent of damage being done by the Mexican bean beetle will be conducted. Parasites of the Oriental fruit moth are being reared in the laboratory at Chambersburg and will be released during the season in orchards in that section. The results will be studied carefully to determine the effectiveness of parasites as a means of controlling this serious fruit pest.

Storage Eggs, Butter Highest On Record

More eggs and butter were reported in the 68 licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on March 31 this year than on the corresponding date of any previous year since the records were first compiled in 1915.

Eggs in storage amounted to 3,874,741 dozens, almost six times the amount in storage on the same date a year ago. Butter totaled 2,571,478 pounds which is more than five times the amount in storage on March 31, 1929.

Poultry, game, beef, and veal also show increases compared with a year ago while fish, mutton, and pork show decreases. The amount of fish in storage is only half that of the year previous.

The figures for March 31, 1930, and the corresponding figures for 1929 are as follows:

	1930	1929
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	3,874,741	658,928
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	2,046,290	1,918,617
Butter (lbs.)	2,571,478	477,910
Poultry (lbs.)	4,784,301	2,766,700
Fish (lbs.)	1,994,872	3,480,019
Game (lbs.)	6,265	3,513
Beef (lbs.)	2,304,638	1,708,486
Veal (lbs.)	42,347	34,467
Mutton (lbs.)	155,486	212,762
Pork (lbs.)	3,799,711	4,886,475

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More Sheep Reported On Pa. Farms

More sheep were reported on Pennsylvania farms January 1 this year than for any year since 1922, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The estimated number has increased steadily to 467,000 from the low point—400,000—reached in 1927. At one time, there were more than 2,000,000 sheep on Pennsylvania farms.

Forty-five counties contributed to the increase during the past year. All districts, excepting the northwestern and east central, show greater numbers at the beginning of 1930 than a year previous.

The Federal-State estimates for the number of sheep on farms January 1, 1928, 1929 and 1930, are as follows:

County	Estimated Number		
	Jan. 1, 1928	*Jan. 1, 1929*	*Jan. 1, 1930*
Adams	2,420	2,200	2,130
Allegheny	3,210	2,250	1,910
Armstrong	4,690	5,160	5,470
Beaver	6,650	5,980	5,800
Bedford	8,160	8,160	7,910
Berks	720	860	750
Blair	3,090	3,740	4,190
Bradford	10,730	12,340	14,930
Bucks	1,260	1,510	1,680
Butler	7,330	7,180	7,470
Cambria	1,440	1,460	1,560
Cameron	520	520	560
Carbon	50	40	50
Centre	3,560	3,420	3,560
Chester	3,970	3,970	4,010
Clarion	2,220	2,660	2,950
Clearfield	1,060	1,070	1,130
Clinton	440	520	560
Columbia	700	770	790
Crawford	11,440	12,010	11,770
Cumberland	6,120	6,150	6,830
Dauphin	740	900	830
Delaware	620	620	660
Elk	130	120	130
Erie	4,600	3,730	3,280
Fayette	5,910	5,440	4,570
Forest	350	350	400
Franklin	11,780	12,750	13,640
Fulton	1,620	2,120	2,060
Greene	120,910	119,700	135,260
Huntingdon	5,250	5,090	5,140
Indiana	6,690	7,090	7,730
Jefferson	1,360	1,630	1,500
Juniata	1,540	1,940	1,780
Lackawanna	400	400	420
Lancaster	3,060	2,910	3,230
Lawrence	8,150	8,720	9,420
Lebanon	710	920	980
Lehigh	80	70	70
Luzerne	1,080	970	940
Lycoming	2,330	2,560	2,840
McKean	3,340	3,340	3,710
Mercer	16,660	17,500	16,800
Mifflin	2,620	2,780	2,640
Monroe	650	680	730
Montgomery	1,810	1,810	1,940
Montour	260	260	280
Northampton	1,250	940	770
Northumberland	560	570	480
Perry	1,840	1,860	2,060
Philadelphia	20	20	20
Pike	250	250	270
Potter	5,750	5,750	6,670
Schuylkill	310	310	330
Snyder	360	360	390
Somerset	5,330	5,860	6,270
Sullivan	3,060	3,000	3,480
Susquehanna	6,740	6,740	7,080
Tioga	11,520	10,940	11,920
Union	370	480	530
Venango	5,360	5,360	4,980
Warren	3,150	3,090	2,970
Washington	95,850	95,850	98,730
Wayne	2,110	2,110	2,260
Westmoreland	5,840	5,490	5,600
Wyoming	2,030	2,030	2,050
York	2,870	3,620	3,150
Pennsylvania	437,000	441,000	467,000

Bureau Rules Against Cracklings in Sausage

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued the following statement regarding its ruling on the use of cracklings in sausages:

"The sausage law requires all sausages to be composed entirely of meat. In accordance with this law, the Bureau declares that sausages containing cracklings—the by-product from the rendering of animal fats which has been used to some extent in the past in sausage manufacture—are adulterated and cannot be sold in this Commonwealth.

"In order that the methods of manufacturing sausages may be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, that the law may be fairly and impartially enforced, and that the practice of using cracklings may be discontinued, notice is hereby given to all sausage manufacturers and sales agencies that cracklings cannot be lawfully used for this purpose. On and after July 1, 1930, the Sausage Law will be strictly enforced and legal action promptly taken for the sale of sausages found to contain any prohibited materials such as cracklings, skim milk powder, cereal flours, artificial color, etc."

Start Bee Inspection In 18 Counties

With a force twice as large as a year ago, the apiary inspection work conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in the enforcement of the State Bee Law, will get under way in earnest this month. Four inspectors went into the field on May 1 to make a complete check up on all beekeepers who have not reported compliance with the requirements of the law since their bees were found illegally housed last summer. This work is being done in Beaver, Lawrence, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Potter, and Tioga counties. Eight additional men will start work June 1.

The law, effective since July 1, 1923, and enacted at the request of the beekeepers of the Commonwealth, specifically requires that bees be hived in modern movable frame hives which permit free inspection of each comb to determine the presence of foulbrood and other bee diseases. The cross comb and box hives, so common in the past, are declared by the law to be a public nuisance and a menace to the community. Last year, over 19,000 colonies of bees were inspected by representatives of the State.

During the early part of the summer, the inspectors will be at work in the following counties: Adams, Armstrong, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Crawford, Cumberland, Erie, Greene, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lehigh, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and York. Other counties will be included if time permits.

150 Farmers' Cooperatives Active In Pennsylvania

In addition to the 170 locals of the Dairymen's League, there are now approximately 150 active farmers' associations in Pennsylvania engaged in the cooperative marketing of farm products or the purchasing of farm supplies, or both, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

During the past year, six new cooperatives have been formed. These are the Cumberland Valley Cooperative Association, Shippensburg; the Sullivan County Agricultural Cooperative Association, Dushore; the Venango Cooperative Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, Franklin; the Columbia County Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Bloomsburg; the Clarion County Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Clarion; and the Commodore Farmers' Cooperative Association, Commodore. Four other associations have re-incorporated under a new act passed by the 1929 session of the General Assembly, to take advantage of the broader powers granted by it. These four cooperatives include the Kane Dairy Cooperative Association, Kane; the Kreutz Creek Valley Farmers' Cooperative Association, R. D., York; the Edinboro Cooperative Association, Edinboro; and the Union City Cooperative Association, Union City.

It is estimated that over 40,000 Pennsylvania farmers are members of cooperative associations.

Farmers Request Bulletins Giving Timely Information

Hundreds of requests have come from Pennsylvania farmers during recent weeks for Department bulletins on the control of insect pests, plant diseases and weeds, indicating unusual interest in these subjects, states the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Among the publications which are in demand and are being distributed free by the Department are the following: No. 432, Insect Pests of the Household; No. 433, Grape Insects and Diseases; No. 439, Peach Yellows and Little Peach; No. 441, Rose Insects and Diseases; No. 446, The Market for Pennsylvania Fruit; No. 448, Pennsylvania Weeds; No. 453, Poultry Diseases; No. 454, Direct Marketing of Farm Products in Pennsylvania; No. 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; No. 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; No. 480, Scale Insects Injurious in Pennsylvania; No. 481, The Hessian Fly in Pennsylvania; No. 483, Economic Trends of the Vegetable Industry; and No. 484, Agriculture in Pennsylvania.

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PA1.24/4

Time and Place of Holding 71 County Fairs and Exhibitions in Pennsylvania Announced

The time and place for holding 71 county fairs and exhibitions have been compiled by L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The fair season covers a period of approximately 12 weeks, with the first fair opening at Towanda, Bradford County, August 2, and the last fair scheduled for Franklin in Venango County, beginning October 22.

The schedule of all fairs reporting to the Department is as follows:

County	Association	Secretary	Place and Date
Adams	South Mountain Fair Association	A. D. Sheely, Arendtsville	Arendtsville — Sept. 9-12
Armstrong	Armstrong County Fair Company	Walter H. Bowser, Box 661, Ford City	Ford City — Aug. 13-16
Armstrong	Dayton Agricultural & Mechanical Assn.	C. M. Dickason, Dayton	Dayton — Aug. 6- 9
Beaver	Beaver County Agricultural Association	Brandon Wright, 2028 7th Ave., Beaver Falls	New Brighton — Sept. 10-13
Bedford	Bedford County Agricultural Society	A. C. Brice, Bedford	Bedford — Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Berks	Agri. & Horticultural Assn. of Berks Co.	Chas. W. Swoyer, 522 Court St., Reading,	Reading — Sept. 9-13
Berks	Kutztown Fair Association	G. C. Bordner, Kutztown	Kutztown — Aug. 12-15
Bradford	Bradford County Agricultural Society	W. M. Rosenfield, Towanda	Towanda — Aug. 2- 6
Bradford	Inter-State Fair Association	Chas. E. Mills, Athens	Athens — Sept. 9-12
Bradford	Troy Agricultural Society	F. L. Ballard, Troy	Troy — Sept. 2- 5
Bucks	Bucks County Agricultural Society	Chas. S. Ort, Quakertown	Quakertown — Aug. 19-23
Bucks	Doylestown Fair Association	J. Allen Gardy, Doylestown	Doylestown — Sept. 23-27
Butler	Butler Fair and Exposition	J. C. Uber, Butler	Butler — Aug. 19-22
Butler	North Washington Agricultural Association	H. T. Stewart, North Washington	N. Washington — Aug. 27-29
Cambria	Cambria County Fair Association	H. F. Dorr, Ebensburg	Ebensburg — Sept. 1- 6
Carbon	Carbon County Agricultural Association	Wm. J. Zahn, Lehighton	Lehighton — Sept. 23-27
Centre	Grange Encampment & Centre County Fair	Mrs. Edith Sankey Dale, Box 174, State College	Centre Hall — Aug. 23-29
Clarion	Clarion County Fair Association	Foster M. Mohney, Clarion	Clarion — Aug. 27-30
Clearfield	Clearfield County Agricultural Society	M. I. Gardner, Clearfield	Clearfield — Aug. 28-Sept. 1
Columbia	Columbia Co. Agri., Horti. & Mechanical Assn.	H. B. Correll, Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg — Sept. 22-27
Crawford	Oil Creek Fair Association	Geo. F. Tulloch, Titusville	Titusville — Sept. 9-12
Cumberland	Mifflin Agricultural Association	A. E. Miller, Newville R. D. No. 3	Newville — Sept. 16-19
Cumberland	The Great Grangers Picnic	A. M. Richwine, Mechanicsburg	Williams Grove — Aug. 25-Sept. 1
Dauphin	Gratz Agricultural & Horticultural Assn.	Guy R. Klinger, Gratz	Gratz — Sept. 16-19
Dauphin	Dauphin County Grange Fair Association	P. W. Fetterhoff, 17 N. Third St., Hbg.	Harrisburg — Sept. 1- 4
Dauphin	Linglestown Fair Association, Inc.	J. L. Haines, Harrisburg R. D. No. 5	Linglestown — Aug. 26-29
Elk	Elk Co. Farmers Agricultural Fair Assn.	Albert G. Brehm, St. Marys	St. Marys — Aug. 19-23
Erie	Wattsburg Agricultural Society	H. M. Burrows, Wattsburg	Wattsburg — Aug. 26-29
Fayette	Fayette County Fair Association	Geo. G. Cochran, Dawson	Dawson — Sept. 16-19
Franklin	Franklin Co. Farmers' & Breeders' Assn.	G. R. Grissinger, Chambersburg	Chambersburg — Sept. 9-12
Greene	Waynesburg Fair & Agricultural Association	Ambrose Bradley, Waynesburg	Waynesburg — Aug. 19-22
Greene	Greene Co. Agri. & Manufacturing Society	C. E. Flowers, Carmichaels	Carmichaels — .....
Huntingdon	Huntingdon County Agricultural Association	C. S. Whittaker, Alexandria	Huntingdon — Aug. 26-29
Indiana	Indiana County Agricultural Society	Don A. Martin, Indiana	Indiana — Sept. 9-12
Indiana	Green Township Community Association	D. S. McCoy, Commodore	Cookport — Sept. 25-27
Jefferson	Jefferson County Agricultural Association	John W. Conrad, Brookville	Brookville — Sept. 1- 6
Juniata	Juniata County Agricultural Society	J. H. Book, Port Royal	Port Royal — Sept. 9-12
Lackawanna	Keystone Agricultural Society	Oswald Burger, Moscow	Moscow — Sept.
Lancaster	Lancaster County Agricultural Fair Assn.	J. F. Seldomridge, 135 College Ave., Lancaster	Lancaster — Aug. 19-23
Lawrence	New Castle Agricultural Association	W. B. Rodgers, New Castle	New Castle — Aug. 5- 7
Lehigh	Lehigh County Agricultural Society	M. H. Beary, 17th & Chew Sts., Allentown	Allentown — Sept. 16-20
Lycoming	Lycoming County Fair Association	E. E. Fronts. Hughesville	Hughesville — Sept. 30-Oct. 4
McKean	McKean County Fair Association	J. C. Looker, Bradford	Smethport — Sept. 1- 5
Mercer	Stoneboro Fair	C. B. Hines, Stoneboro	Stoneboro — Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Mercer	Mercer Central Agricultural Society	John P. Orr, Mercer	Mercer — Sept. 16-19
Mifflin	Mifflin County Fair Association	S. B. Russell, Lewistown	Lewistown — Aug. 19-23
Montgomery	Montgomery County Agricultural Assn.	Wm. B. Hedrick, Hatfield	Hatfield — Sept. 1- 6
Northampton	Northampton County Agricultural Society		Nazareth — Aug. 26-30
Perry	Perry County Agricultural Society	M. L. Ritter, Newport	Newport — Aug. 12-15
Philadelphia	The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	John C. Wister, 1600 Arch St., Phila.	Philadelphia — Sept. 26-27
Schuylkill	Agri. & Horti. Assn. of Schuylkill Co.	Chas. P. Hoffman, Pottsville	Cressona — Sept. 1- 5
Somerset	Somerset County Fair Association	D. J. Fike, Meyeradale	Meyersdale — Aug. 19-22
Somerset	Jenner Fair Association	Waldo E. Buechley, Stoyestown	Jennerstown — Sept. 9-12
Sullivan	Sullivan County Agricultural Society	Eugene Avery, Eldredsville	Forksville — Sept. 23-26
Susquehanna	Susquehanna County Agricultural Society	R. J. McCausland, Montrose	Montrose — Aug. 27-29
Susquehanna	Harford Agricultural Association	O. F. Maynard, Harford	Harford — Sept. 10-12
Tioga	Smythe Park Association	F. H. Marvin, Mansfield	Mansfield — Sept. 17-20
Tioga	Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society	G. B. Clark, Westfield	Westfield — Sept. 2- 5
Union	Union County Agricultural Society	Lester W. Brown, Lewisburg	Lewisburg — Sept. 16-19
Venango	Venango Co. Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Assn.	C. D. Sutton, Franklin	Franklin — Oct. 22-24
Washington	Washington Fair Association	R. L. Munce, Washington	Washington — Aug. 26-30
Washington	Union Agricultural Association	J. L. McGough, Burgettstown	Burgettstown — Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Washington	West Alexander Agricultural Association	E. A. Chambers, West Alexander	West Alexander — Sept. 9-11
Wayne	Wayne County Agricultural Society	E. W. Gammell, Honesdale	Honesdale — Sept. 23-26
Wayne	Green Dreher Community Fair Association	Wilmer Frisbie, Greentown	Newfoundland — Sept. 11-13
Westmoreland	Ligonier Valley Fair Association	Geo. S. Deeds, Ligonier	Ligonier — Sept. 23-26
Wyoming	Wyoming County Fair Association	Percy H. Brunges, Tunkhannock	Tunkhannock — Sept. 16-19
York	York County Agricultural Society	John H. Rutter, 141 W. Market St., York,	York — Oct. 7-11
York	Hanover Agricultural Society	S. A. Geiselman, Hanover	Hanover — Sept. 9-12
York	Fawn Grove Improvement Association	L. M. Brown, Bridgeton	Fawn Grove — Aug. 20-23
York	Stewartstown Agricultural Association	W. H. Ebaugh, Stewartstown	Stewartstown — Sept. 17-20

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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48,436 Farmers do $54,527,675 Business Through 120 Cooperative Associations

Pennsylvania farmers transacted a business of $54,527,675 during 1929 through their cooperative selling and buying corporations, according to a compilation from the annual reports of such organizations made by H. A. Hanemann, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 11.6 per cent over the 1928 sales of $48,873,985, and is 76.4 per cent greater than the total farmers' cooperative business of this Commonwealth for 1925. Six large cooperatives, whose activities extend into several states, handled farm products and supplies to the value of $44,628,627 for their Pennsylvania members in 1929 and 113 local associations did a business of $9,899,048. In 1928, the same six interstate organizations transacted a business of $38,993,800 for Pennsylvania producers and the sales of 116 local cooperatives amounted to $9,880,185.

Nine large cooperatives did a business of $48,089,709 or 88.2 per cent of the total transacted by incorporated farmers' cooperative associations for Pennsylvania farmers in 1929. These were the Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association, Kennett Square, Pa., the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa., the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, N. Y., the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass., Keystone Grange Exchange, Harrisburg, Pa., the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., the Keystone Cooperative Grape Association, North East, Pa., the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Producers' Cooperative Commission Association, Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1928, these organizations handled $41,922,652, of agricultural products and farm supplies or 85.8 per cent of the total farmers' cooperative business. In 1925, only 82.3 per cent of the business of cooperatives was transacted by large organizations, indicating that the large associations are transacting a greater proportion of the business each year.

Milk Marketing Gains

The largest increase in cooperative commodity marketing in 1929, as compared with the preceding year, took place in the distribution of milk and its products, the sales increasing $4,319,875 or 11.4 per cent. All of this growth is due to the greater volume of milk handled by the three interstate milk marketing associations operating in Pennsylvania, since the volume handled by local creameries and milk plants was considerably smaller in 1929 than in 1928. During 1929, four local cooperative creameries, which had separated cream and manufactured small amounts of butter, suspended operations because their members were abe to sell the outputs of their dairies in "fluid milk" markets.

The value of fruits and vegetables distributed by cooperative associations in 1929 was 22.7 per cent greater than in 1928 and amounted to $3,277,551. Most of this gain is attributable to the increased volume of mushrooms sold through cooperatives, but part of it was due to the higher prices realized for some fruits and vegetables than were obtained in 1928.

Livestock marketing associations transacted 66.3 per cent more business than in 1928 and handled a much larger number of dairy cattle in 1929 than in the previous year. Wool sales were 20 per cent smaller in value during 1929 than in 1928, but this decrease was entirely due to the low prices realized on wool as the volume handled by cooperative associations was practically the same as in 1928. No eggs were marketed cooperatively in this state during 1929.

Cooperative Purchasing

Cooperative associations which purchase farm supplies did 7.9 per cent more business in 1929 than in 1928 and distributed supplies amounting to $8,802,142 in value. The aggregate sales of local purchasing associations were not as large as in 1928 but the interstate associations operating in Pennsylvania distributed a much larger volume of supplies in 1929, than in the previous year.

At the close of 1929, the total Pennsylvania membership of cooperative associations was composed of 48,436 farmers. This represents an increase of 9.4 per cent over the total membership of 44,258 at the close of 1928. Interstate cooperative associations had a total membership in Pennsylvania of 36,550 producers at the close of 1929, as compared with 33,084 at the close of the preceding year, an increase of 10.5 per cent. Local associations had 11,986 members on December 31, 1929, against 11,174 members a year before, a gain of 7.3 per cent.

Will Not Tolerate Sale of Inedible Eggs For Food Purposes

Out of approximately 75,000,000 eggs set in the 700 commercial hatcheries in Pennsylvania annually, it is estimated that 10,000,000 prove infertile and an additional 25,000,000 fail to incubate. When properly removed, some of these eggs, especially the infertile ones, can be used for food purposes provided deterioration has not set in, but recent investigations have disclosed that some "incubator reject eggs" of very doubtful composition are finding their way into food products.

This situation has prompted the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to issue the following explanation of the way this practice violates the pure food laws, and of the action the Bureau will take under the authority provided by these laws:

"The sale, for food purposes, of inedible eggs which have been held in incubators for a time and then rejected for failure to incubate, is a violation of the State pure food law.

"Recent investigations show that most incubator reject eggs are unfit for food. The Bureau, therefore, notifies the public, especially operators of hatcheries, incubators and egg opening establishments, that the sale of inedible eggs for food purposes will not be tolerated.

"The special food law, which regulates the sale of eggs unfit for food, makes it unlawful for persons to have such eggs in their possession for any commercial purposes whatsoever unless the eggs shall be broken and denatured by the addition of kerosene.

"The object of this law is to prevent the use for food purposes of all inedible and unwholesome eggs. Consequently, eggs which have failed to incubate, especially those inedible eggs which have been retained in incubators for 15 to 18 days or more, are declared unlawful. Under no conditions should manufacturers of foods attempt to make use of such inedible eggs in food products. The tanning industry provides a lawful outlet for these rejected eggs.

"Therefore, the operators of the 700 hatcheries located in Pennsylvania are requested to cooperate with the Department by denaturing inedible eggs, especially all those eggs which failed to incubate after having been held in incubators for 15 or 18 days or longer and which are not fit for food.

"A warning is hereby given that any attempt to dispose of this class of inedibe eggs for food purposes will result in prompt action and heavy penalty."

Dairy Cows Increase in 63 Counties

The number of dairy cows on farms in Pennsylvania increased in all counties excepting 4 during 1929, according to the estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The estimated number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over on farms January 1, this year, was 889,000—the highest since 1925.

The four counties in which decreases occurred during the year are Lycoming, McKean, Montgomery and Potter.

The average value per head of the dairy cows was estimated at $112—the highest on record. With one exception, this figure exceeds the everage value in all the leading dairy states.

Dairy cows in Pennsylvania at the present time represent an investment of almost $100,000,000. Dairying provides the largest single source of farm revenue in the State.

The following are the estimates for the number of milk cows on farms January 1, 1930: Adams, 11,010; Allegheny, 12,380; Armstrong, 10,490; Beaver, 8,620; Bedford, 17,690; Berks, 29,830; Blair, 8,680; Bradford, 38,330; Bucks, 20,010; Butler, 14,850; Cambria, 9,300; Cameron, 370; Carbon, 1,920; Centre, 13,550; Chester, 42,550; Clarion, 11,470; Clearfield, 8,120; Clinton, 4,500; Columbia, 8,590; Crawford, 29,350; Cumberland, 17,040.

Dauphin, 15,360; Delaware, 4,370; Elk, 2,840; Erie, 25,910; Fayette, 10,070; Forest, 1,030; Franklin, 18,830; Fulton, 3,860; Greene, 8,360; Huntingdon, 8,580; Indiana, 11,770; Jefferson, 8,640; Juniata, 7,270; Lackawanna, 8,670; Lancaster, 38,850; Lawrence, 12,900; Lebanon, 10,390; Lehigh, 8,500; Luzerne, 8,250, Lycoming, 15,940.

McKean, 5,820; Mercer, 20,070; Mifflin, 7,770; Monroe, 5,120; Montgomery, 16,960; Montour, 4,050; Northampton, 11,740; Northumberland, 10,440; Perry, 8,820; Philadelphia, 750; Pike, 2,280; Potter, 11,600; Schuylkill, 7,460; Snyder, 6,720; Somerset, 17,950; Sullivan, 4,190; Susquehanna, 28,190. Tioga, 29,680; Union, 7,140; Venango, 6,880; Warren, 12,220; Washington, 25,940; Wayne, 25,530; Westmoreland, 21,270; Wyoming, 9,780; York, 31,590; Pennsylvania, 889,000.

Drastic Action Taken To Stop Rabies Menace

A strict quarantine will be maintained on all dogs found within the limits of Schuylkill county for 100 days, starting May 12, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced.

The prevalence of rabies throughout the county has made necessary this general quarantine, the Bureau explains.

The regulations require that "each and every dog within the limits of the county shall be securely confined or restricted on the premises of the owner or keeper at all times, except when being led under proper restraint and except when muzzled with a well-fitting muzzle that will effectually prevent biting."

The quarantine will be enforced by special officers employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry. These officers will patrol the county with trucks and will destroy all dogs found running at large in violation of the regulations.

The purpose of the quarantine is to eradicate rabies infection in dogs and to protect human life.

Municipal authorities, civic organizations, dog owners, and citizens in general are urged to cooperate fully with the Bureau in its efforts to stamp out this dreaded disease.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture PA 1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Crop Value Exceeds Total of Seven Other Eastern States

The value of principal field crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1929 exceeds the combined totals of seven other eastern states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware, according to the estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Eight Pennsylvania counties each grew important crops valued at more than $5,000,000 in 1929 and only six produced less than $1,000,000 worth of these crops. Lancaster County farms raised almost twice as much in crop value as the state of Delaware, and 29 counties each produced more than the entire state of Rhode Island.

The value of principal field crops by counties in 1929 and the rank of each county are indicated in the following table:

Rank	County	Value of Principal Crops—1929 (Dollars)
1	Lancaster	22,152,740
2	York	10,030,720
3	Berks	8,290,540
4	Chester	7,383,110
5	Bucks	6,985,490
6	Franklin	6,185,670
7	Adams	5,182,380
8	Lehigh	5,050,630
9	Westmoreland	4,568,000
10	Montgomery	4,503,050
11	Cumberland	4,502,280
12	Lebanon	4,487,210
13	Somerset	4,470,260
14	Northampton	4,371,530
15	Schuylkill	4,313,110
16	Erie	3,806,240
17	Crawford	3,680,040
18	Bradford	3,649,760
19	Washington	3,635,250
20	Lycoming	3,535,900
21	Butler	3,467,290
22	Columbia	3,461,260
23	Dauphin	3,377,010
24	Indiana	3,200,860
25	Luzerne	3,132,410
26	Mercer	3,115,350
27	Northumberland	3,040,760
28	Bedford	2,940,870
29	Tioga	2,887,950
30	Centre	2,805,270
31	Susquehanna	2,785,610
32	Wayne	2,631,350
33	Allegheny	2,442,830
34	Perry	2,411,190
35	Armstrong	2,396,340
36	Jefferson	2,391,770
37	Cambria	2,387,330
38	Fayette	2,378,290
39	Clearfield	2,374,220
40	Clarion	2,177,910
41	Snyder	2,131,430
42	Beaver	1,994,140
43	Greene	1,976,830
44	Huntingdon	1,945,880
45	Union	1,935,580
46	Blair	1,793,500
47	Lawrence	1,784,600
48	Juniata	1,710,300
49	Potter	1,666,340
50	Mifflin	1,596,370
51	Lackawanna	1,497,090
52	Warren	1,486,960
53	Venango	1,302,710
54	Monroe	1,286,300
55	Wyoming	1,243,930
56	Fulton	1,133,350
57	Carbon	1,111,990
58	Clinton	1,085,660
59	Delaware	1,045,410
60	McKean	1,028,100
61	Montour	1,013,690
62	Sullivan	690,590
63	Elk	666,980
64	Pike	344,170
65	Philadelphia	337,220
66	Forest	210,840
67	Cameron	93,260
Total		210,703,000

More Dogs Licensed

The latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicates that 31,956 more dogs have been licensed, 677 more worthless ones have been killed, 836 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $669 less in damage claims has been received so far this year compared with the corresponding period in 1929.

The number of individual dog licenses issued now totals 420,250 compared with 388,294 a year ago. Allegheny County leads with 21,119 licensed dogs compared with 18,500 on the corresponding date a year ago. Other counties reporting more than 10,000 licensed dogs are: Berks, Chester, Erie, Fayette, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Washington, Westmoreland, and York.

Blair County leads in prosecutions, the number being 281. Other counties reporting more than 100 prosecutions are Lackawanna and Washington. No prosecutions were reported to May 1 in Adams, Cameron, Clarion, Cumberland, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Pike, and Sullivan Counties.

Must Spray Early To Prevent Damage By Mexican Bean Beetle

Young bean plants should be sprayed or dusted as soon as their leaves unfold and the spraying should be repeated every ten days or two weeks in order to prevent damage by the Mexican bean beetle, entomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have discovered.

The bean beetle is now found in practically all sections of the Commonwealth, having spread rapidly eastward after being first observed in Washington and Greene Counties in 1924.

The insect is a pest of all kinds of beans grown in gardens and has been known to do serious damage where not controlled. The fully matured adult is a hard-shelled copper-colored beetle about one-fourth of an inch long. Each wing has eight black spots. Adults when not fully developed are light lemon color. The young larvae are yellow and are covered with small spines.

Spraying or dusting with certain chemicals have proven successful in the control of this pest. Recommendations and complete details for spraying or dusting are given in bulletin 489 which has just been published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. J. N. Knull, entomologist of the Bureau, is the author of the publication.

Leading Pullet In R.O.P. Lays 201 Eggs

A White Leghorn pullet owned by the Homestead Poultry Farm, Wayne County, has laid 201 eggs so far this season to lead approximately 5,000 entries in the Record of Performance work conducted by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Bureau has announced.

Owners of the 12 leading pullets with the number of eggs laid by each entry to date are: Homestead Poultry Farms, Wayne County, 201 eggs; B. W. Jacobs, Greene County, 199 eggs; Guy A. Leader, York County, 185 eggs; J. E. Melhorn, Lancaster County, 163 eggs; H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 151 eggs; P. E. Rentzel, York County, 149 eggs; C. E. Wolfe, Bradford County, 145 eggs; Lewis Brothers, Indiana County, 134 eggs; W. P. Baldesberger, Allegheny County, 127 eggs; School of Horticulture, Montgomery County, 117 eggs; M. A. McKnight, Cumberland County, 113 eggs; R. G. Burnham, Jefferson County, 110 eggs.

Field Peppergrass Becomes Weed Pest

Field peppergrass (*Lepidium campestre*) is becoming a weed pest in Pennsylvania, states Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The abundance of this weed in numerous places seems to be a mystery to many property owners, Dr. Gress adds. So quickly does it make its appearance and so completely does it cover a field that farmers are astounded and are likely to conclude that the seedsman has sold seeds containing peppergrass.

The appearance of peppergrass so suddenly in such great abundance is difficult to explain, according to the botanist, for it seldom is found in clover, alfalfa and timothy seeds, and if so, in only small amounts. The sudden appearance seems usually to follow the plowing of a field that has been in sod for several years. Therefore, the plausible explanation seems to be that the peppergrass, which produces seeds abundantly, was in the field for several years and while not in quantity to be very noticeable, was maturing and scattering its seeds each year until the soil became rather heavily polluted. When the field was plowed and conditions were favorable for its growth the peppergrass made its appearance so abundantly as to crowd out all other growth.

Peppergrass is an annual or winter annual plant and therefore is propagated only by seeds. After it flowers and matures its seeds the root dies. In order to eradicate it, one must be careful not to allow it to mature seed. It belong to the mustard family of plants whose seeds may remain alive in the soil for many years and when the germination conditions of moisture, temperature and depth of planting are favorable, they will grow and produce new plants. Consequently, farmers should be on the alert and should take every precaution to eradicate the plants on first appearance for when once established they will cause trouble for many years.

Peppergrass is an erect plant from 10 to 18 inches in height with branches near the top. It has white flowers and reddish-yellow seeds.

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Eight Counties Each Have Livestock Valued at More Than $5,000,000

Pennsylvania, with a greater aggregate value of livestock on farms than the New England States, New Jersey and Delaware combined, ranks eleventh among all the states in total value of cattle, swine, sheep, horses and mules, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The value of livestock on farms in the Commonwealth on January 1, 1930, was estimated at $186,984,000 compared to $180,182,000 on the corresponding date a year previous.

Eight counties—Berks, Bradford, Chester, Crawford, Lancaster, Susquehanna, Washington, and York—each had farm animals valued at more than $5,000,000 on January 1 this year, the value in the eight counties being $56,814,520, almost one-third of the State total. Dairying is largely responsible for the high livestock value in these counties.

Pennsylvania is now one of the five greatest livestock states east of the Mississippi River, being surpassed only by Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, and Ohio. In total value of dairy cattle, this Commonwealth stands fifth among all the states, being outranked only by Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota and Iowa. In average value of dairy cattle per head, Pennsylvania exceeds all these states excepting New York.

The following table gives the value of livestock by counties and the rank of each county:

Rank	County	Value of Livestock Jan. 1, 1930 (Dollars)
1	Lancaster	12,238,400
2	Chester	7,703,330
3	York	7,696,810
4	Berks	6,561,100
5	Bradford	6,295,590
6	Crawford	5,647,420
7	Washington	5,375,090
8	Susquehanna	5,296,780
9	Erie	4,935,380
10	Tioga	4,892,460
11	Bucks	4,842,000
12	Franklin	4,569,030
13	Mercer	4,397,740
14	Westmoreland	4,387,210
15	Wayne	3,972,180
16	Cumberland	3,811,760
17	Somerset	3,751,190
18	Montgomery	3,669,900
19	Butler	3,252,790
20	Lycoming	3,232,270
21	Lebanon	3,073,920
22	Greene	3,062,260
23	Bedford	2,977,100
24	Centre	2,951,130
25	Dauphin	2,946,230
26	Adams	2,917,670
27	Northampton	2,644,250
28	Allegheny	2,628,060
29	Indiana	2,435,070
30	Clarion	2,433,410
31	Armstrong	2,432,770
32	Lawrence	2,345,000
33	Fayette	2,207,290
34	Northumberland	2,110,030
35	Lehigh	2,094,630
36	Warren	2,039,190
37	Huntingdon	1,997,690
38	Schuylkill	1,913,320
39	Jefferson	1,891,310
40	Columbia	1,885,790
41	Blair	1,838,390
42	Perry	1,787,550
43	Venango	1,701,290
44	Luzerne	1,685,470
45	Potter	1,682,360
46	Wyoming	1,669,720
47	Beaver	1,662,610
48	Cambria	1,640,520
49	Clearfield	1,632,110
50	Mifflin	1,616,490
51	Lackawanna	1,586,310
52	Juniata	1,573,120
53	Snyder	1,503,750
54	Union	1,364,500
55	McKean	1,204,420
56	Delaware	1,000,790
57	Clinton	948,060
58	Fulton	921,610
59	Monroe	903,260
60	Montour	880,680
61	Sullivan	715,420
62	Elk	630,840
63	Carbon	518,520
64	Pike	350,440
65	Forest	174,710
66	Philadelphia	165,630
67	Cameron	110,880
	Total	**186,984,000**

Maple Sugar Season One of State's Best

The maple sirup and sugar season in Pennsylvania this year was one of the best in the past decade, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The season opened in January and continued an average of 4.7 weeks compared with the unusually short season of 2.6 weeks last year. Weather conditions were rather favorable throughout and exceptionally good in March in most localities.

The number of trees tapped—565,000—was the same in 1930 as in 1929, but more than twice as much sugar and almost three times as much sirup were made. According to the official estimates, 87,000 pounds of sugar and 224,000 gallons of sirup were made. In terms of sugar, the total production this year amounted to 1,879,000 pounds compared with 723,000 pounds in 1929. The average production per tree this season—3.33 pounds—is one of the highest on record in the Commonwealth and exceeds that of any other state for the present year. Production per tree in other states is as follows: Massachusetts, 2.80 pounds; New York, 2.60; New Hampshire, 2.35; Ohio, 2.47; Wisconsin, 2.27; Michigan, 2.61.

Since there was little rain or snow during the season, the sap was reported as very good and the quality of the product was placed at 96 compared with 92 a year ago. Prices reported for sugar were higher this year than last but last year's crop of sirup, despite the lower quality, sold at about six cents more per gallon. This year, sugar averaged 33 cents per pound and sirup $2.08 per gallon, the reports indicate.

Pennsylvania now stands fifth in production of maple products being outranked, in order named, by Vermont, New York, Ohio and Michigan.

Growers Get High Acre Yields of Certified Potatoes

In producing 69,760 bushels of certified seed potatoes last year, Pennsylvania growers secured a higher acre yield than growers in any other state excepting Maine, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In 1929, there were 8,299,787 bushels of potatoes certified for seed purposes in 21 states of the Union. In addition, Canada produced 4,752,000 bushels, making a total production in North America of 13,079,987 bushels. This production represents more than 25 different varieties.

Applications from potato growers for the certification service in Pennsylvania this year are now being received by the Bureau of Plant Industry. To date, potato growers in 11 counties, with over 200 acres of potatoes, have applied for inspection. While no material increase in the acreage entered for certification is anticipated for 1930 over 1929, growers who wish to use this service are being urged to make application at an early date so that necessary plans may be made to take care of any increase in demand for the work.

"Each year progressive growers, especially those who have developed a seed trade in their local community, are becoming interested in having their potatoes certified," states K. W. Lauer, supervisor of the work. "With a little attention to the few essentials involved in the production of good seed a number of these growers find that certification not only assures them of a better product but also increases the demand for their seed. The certification service as it is being conducted at present was drawn up primarily to make available a supply of good local seed in each potato growing community. It has already been demonstrated that by planting good foundation seed stock, Pennsylvania can grow as good quality seed as can be secured in any other state and at a considerable saving to the seed buyer.

"Last year there were potatoes certified in 14 counties of the Commonwealth, and with the exception of two or three counties, approximately all the seed was sold within the county in which it was grown. This eliminated the freight haul entirely and assured the seed grower of a good demand, at a fair price to him and to the seed buyer. It also eliminated any chance of misunderstanding as to grade because the buyer in most cases saw the seed before the sale was made."

The Bureau has published bulletin 471 on seed potato certification which gives all the requirements governing the work as well as short descriptions of important potato diseases affecting certification.

10,440 Herds TB Tested in One Month

More lots of cattle were tested for tuberculosis in Pennsylvania during April than in any other State, according to a Federal report. The number totaled 10,440, with Illinois a close second with 9,086.

During the month the staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, tested 60,305 cattle, of which only 1,428 or approximately 2 per cent. reacted.

Pennsylvania now ranks fourteenth among the States in number of accredited counties and eleventh in number of cattle under supervision.

At the beginning of May, there were 53,483 cattle in 5,940 herds awaiting the tuberculin test in the State.

Recent Farm Bulletins

Recent bulletins published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, which are now being distributed free in response to requests are the following: No. 484, Trends of Agriculture in Pennsylvania; No. 485, Food Standards and Definitions; No. 486, Report of Seed Analyses, 1929; No. 487, Milk Testing Requirements; No. 488, Lime Report, 1928-1929; and No. 489, The Mexican Bean Beetle.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Farms Produced Milk, Eggs, Wool and Honey Valued at $157,693,490

Pennsylvania farms produced milk, eggs, wool and honey valued at $157,693,490 in 1929, an increase of $1,750,000 over the previous year, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The six leading counties, each producing more than $5,000,000 worth of these products, are Lancaster, Chester, Bradford, York, Bucks, and Susquehanna. Susquehanna county stepped ahead from eighth to sixth place while Crawford dropped back from sixth to eighth.

Estimates, giving the rank of each county, are:

Rank	County	Total Value, Milk, Eggs, Wool and Honey, 1929
1	Lancaster	$10,277,160
2	Chester	7,818,450
3	Bradford	6,817,010
4	York	6,611,130
5	Bucks	5,486,810
6	Susquehanna	5,178,360
7	Berks	4,931,320
8	Crawford	4,839,720
9	Montgomery	4,456,650
10	Tioga	4,399,480
11	Erie	4,250,830
12	Washington	3,987,870
13	Wayne	3,778,490
14	Westmoreland	3,499,950
15	Allegheny	3,137,220
16	Somerset	3,089,740
17	Cumberland	3,084,450
18	Franklin	3,026,280
19	Lebanon	2,658,650
20	Mercer	2,643,000
21	Butler	2,554,640
22	Lycoming	2,397,110
23	Bedford	2,365,810
24	Northampton	2,236,600
25	Adams	2,198,110
26	Dauphin	2,160,270
27	Lawrence	2,079,960
28	Schuylkill	1,963,690
29	Centre	1,927,670
30	Lehigh	1,876,650
31	Luzerne	1,733,980
32	Warren	1,698,110
33	Indiana	1,651,890
34	Lackawanna	1,618,470
35	Clarion	1,596,340
36	Northumberland	1,578,830
37	Blair	1,578,250
38	Armstrong	1,574,650
39	Fayette	1,557,830
40	Columbia	1,540,110
41	Cambria	1,536,500
42	Wyoming	1,483,800
43	Greene	1,442,800
44	Beaver	1,440,650
45	Clearfield	1,437,670
46	Potter	1,410,150
47	Jefferson	1,407,490
48	Union	1,319,190
49	Huntingdon	1,257,410
50	Perry	1,242,670
51	Snyder	1,122,400
52	Mifflin	1,116,190
53	Juniata	1,104,310
54	Venango	1,078,440
55	Delaware	1,028,020
56	Monroe	921,710
57	McKean	849,600
58	Clinton	817,400
59	Montour	722,560
60	Fulton	628,580
61	Sullivan	569,820
62	Carbon	542,900
63	Elk	448,020
64	Pike	428,810
65	Philadelphia	251,860
66	Forest	134,150
67	Cameron	88,850
Total		$157,693,490

New Apple Grades Now Effective

The revised official standards for apples packed in containers, other than the northwestern apple box, made effective by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on May 24, automatically become the official grades for use in Pennsylvania, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Growers and shippers of apples are being urged by the Bureau to acquaint themselves with the new grades and combinations as well as changes in the old grades. Briefly, the new grades comprise the following changes:

"U. S. Fancy", "U. S. No 1" and "U. S. Commercial" are practically unchanged except that a new designation, "U. S. No. 1 Early", is provided for certain early varieties such as Wealthy, Duchess, and Gravenstein, which need not have the red color characteristic for the variety. This new grade is intended to take care of the apples which are picked early in the season primarily for cooking purposes.

"U. S. Utility" is the new name given to the old "U. S. No. 2" grade which is also changed to allow for hand-picked apples only. "U. S. Utility Early" is now provided for the lower grade of early apples.

Three new combinations of grades may now be used and labeled on the barrel head or basket lid as follows: "Combination U. S. Fancy and U. S. No. 1," "Combination U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Commercial," and "Combination U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Utility." In each case at least 50 per cent of the apples in the container must be of the better grade of the combination. It is expected that through the greater use of these combinations the use of "Unclassified" or "Commercial" classifications will be lessened, particularly where the lots of fruit contain high percentages of good quality stock.

No Admission Charge To Coming Farm Show

No admission will be charged to the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show which will be held January 19-24, 1931, in the mammoth exhibition building now under construction in Harrisburg, the Farm Show Commission has decided, according to an announcement by R. G. Bressler, Show director.

A tentative premium list totaling $33,000 was approved by the Commission at its meeting on May 28. This sum is almost four times the amount offered in prizes at any previous Show and is the largest ever offered at a State agricultural exhibition in the history of the Commonwealth, Mr. Bressler states. More prize money will be offered and new classes will be provided in practically all departments of the Show. The livestock divisions, most of which are new features will have especially attractive awards.

At a meeting, on May 27, of the Farm Show Committee, which represents all the agricultural and allied interests in the State, reports were received indicating that farmers are manifesting a greater interest in entering products and livestock in the coming show than was the case in any previous exhibition. The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, was admitted to membership in the Committee. The Committee now represents approximately 40 agricultural and allied organizations in addition to the Pennsylvania State College and several Departments of the State Government.

Beetle Quarantine On Farm Products Effective June 15

Last minute details are now being worked out for an effective campaign against the Japanese beetle again this summer, according to R. M. Bell, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The regulations which govern the movement of farm products and cut flowers from the generally infested area become effective June 15 and will be in force until October 15. The arrangements for this work will be practically the same as a year ago. Patrols will be stationed along all highways leading out of the generally infested area just as soon as the beetles make their appearance. While the road patrols will pay particular attention to violations involving the transportation of farm products and cut flowers, officials explain that check-ups will also be made on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, sand, soil, earth, compost and manure, the movement of which is regulated throughout the year.

Inspectors will be stationed at several shipping points and at other convient locations in the infested territory to issue certificates for the movement of the various quarantined products when all the conditions of the regulations are met. The road patrols are not authorized to issue certificates.

Property owners living in the areas of heavy infestation are being urged to spray their ornamental plants and trees during June in order to give these plants full protection from the bettle during the summer. If delayed, the spray will be less effective and possibly too late entirely. An application of coated arsenate of lead is recommended. Details for spraying can be secured from county farm agents or from the State and Federal Japanese beetle offices.

57 Food Dealers Fined During May

Fifty-seven food dealers in 16 counties were prosecuted during May for the violation of pure food laws, according to a report from the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This number is the same as for the previous month and one less than for May a year ago.

The artificial coloring of foods, especially bakery products, remains as the most common violation, causing almost half of the prosecutions during the month.

The counties in which prosecutions were ordered are: Allegheny, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cumberland, Dauphin, Erie, Franklin, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, McKean, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Washington, and Westmoreland.

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PA1.24/4

20,000 Dogs Licensed in One Month

Twenty thousand dogs were licensed in Pennsylvania during April, bringing the total licensed dog population in the Commonwealth up to 439,983, according to the latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

During the five months ending June 1, a total of 9,173 uncontrolled dogs were killed, 2,305 dog owners were prosecuted and damage claims amounting to $19,386.15 were received.

The following table gives by counties the number of individual licenses issued, the number of uncontrolled dogs killed and the total prosecutions reported, according to the bureau report:

County	Individual Licenses Issued	Number of Uncontrolled Dogs Killed	Prosecutions Reported
Adams	3,462	22	..
Allegheny	23,047	942	70
Armstrong	6,648	71	2
Beaver	7,579	527	35
Bedford	5,452	17	33
Berks	14,968	149	3
Blair	9,631	217	296
Bradford	5,355	24	2
Bucks	7,400	271	12
Butler	6,799	112	5
Cambria	10,109	81	8
Cameron	428	11	..
Carbon	3,918	45	1
Centre	3,574	31	47
Chester	12,488	134	23
Clarion	3,723	22	..
Clearfield	5,537	81	50
Clinton	2,547	3	7
Columbia	5,203	45	15
Crawford	7,058	100	49
Cumberland	5,288	105	..
Dauphin	9,849	154	125
Delaware	7,000	390	73
Elk	2,193	56	6
Erie	10,593	301	51
Fayette	12,933	192	92
Forest	661	..	..
Franklin	5,211	30	..
Fulton	1,652	10	..
Greene	4,290	113	22
Huntingdon	4,313	32	32
Indiana	6,893	75	42
Jefferson	4,251	46	20
Juniata	1,939	2	2
Lackawanna	9,097	295	189
Lancaster	13,430	66	1
Lawrence	5,650	147	31
Lebanon	5,503	22	32
Lehigh	8,200	91	8
Luzerne	17,498	634	69
Lycoming	7,231	237	26
McKean	3,674	116	14
Mercer	8,114	400	42
Mifflin	3,224	18	7
Monroe	2,513	23	3
Montgomery	15,100	436	48
Montour	1,350	18	2
Northampton	9,172	374	70
Northumberland	6,450	141	39
Perry	3,406	7	..
Pike	970	12	..
Potter	1,790	6	5
Schuylkill	16,500	90	15
Snyder	1,800	24	8
Somerset	7,895	51	93
Sullivan	879	25	1
Susquehanna	4,120	9	26
Tioga	3,279	13	23
Union	1,250	32	11
Venango	5,952	68	83
Warren	3,435	29	22
Washington	14,995	734	170
Wayne	3,674	14	25
Westmoreland	18,697	397	52
Wyoming	2,045	22	37
York	11,098	191	30
Pennsylvania	**439,983**	**9,173**	**2,305**

Corn Borer Clean-Up is a Success

The European corn borer clean-up in Crawford and Erie counties this spring was most successful, according to R. H. Bell director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The requirements for complete clean-up of all corn remnants about the farm were followed out carefully by most farmers. The clean-up work which the Commonwealth had to do was largely on farms owned by persons living out of the State.

Due to the decrease in infestation, only two counties were included in the area of enforced clean-up this year. Last year, the clean-up work was required in all or portions of four counties.

Pennsylvania farmers are ahead of growers in neighboring states in corn borer control efforts, according to entomologists who have observed conditions throughout the infested area. Much commercial loss occurred in one county in a neighboring state in 1929 which emphasizes the seriousness of this introduced corn pest.

The department proposes to make a field-to-field survey of the entire infested district in Pennsylvania this summer for the purpose of determining the rate of infestation and thereby be in a position to give farmers definite information as to the control requirements. Eighteen men will be employed in this survey.

More Rabid Dogs

One hundred and ninety cases of rabies have been reported in Pennsylvania so far this year, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Persons bitten by rabid dogs number 106 and animals bitten, 621.

Only one general quarantine against rabies—that in Schuylkill county—is now in force. This quarantine became effective May 12 for 100 days. Reports from the county indicate that the regulations are meeting with the approval of dog owners and that the public is giving splendid cooperation.

Colored Bread Violates Pure Food Law

The practice of artificially coloring bread, largely for decorative purposes, has come into vogue in Pennsylvania during recent months, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Investigations of this bread have been made by food officials and as a result the Bureau has taken the position that the sale of artificially colored bread is objectionable, especially when yellow color is employed, since this makes the bread appear to contain a larger proportion of eggs than is actually the case. To protect the public, the Bureau has declared that the use of artificial yellow color in bread is a violation of the pure food law and is, therefore, prohibited in Pennsylvania.

More Fruit Consumed in Pennsylvania Cities

That the appetite for fruit increases when supplies are plentiful and decreases when supplies are limited is shown by the carlot receipts of all fruits unloaded at 15 Pennsylvania cities during 1929, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The total supply last year amounted to 28,281 cars compared with 26,766 during the previous year.

Oranges showed the largest increase from 5,981 to 9,647 cars due to the plentiful supply in 1929 and more limited supply in 1928. Receipts of apples also increased. Peaches and grapes, on the other hand, were in lighter supply, which was reflected in the carlot receipts at Pennsylvania markets. Peaches decreased from 3,216 to 1,929 cars while grapes dropped from 8,455 to 7,252 carloads.

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Pennsylvania Bees Produce 2,000,000 Pounds of Honey

Almost 2,000,000 pounds of honey, valued at $426,730, were produced in Pennsylvania last year, according to estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Pennsylvania is now one of the 10 states which produces on the average over $425,000 worth of honey annually.

The extent of beekeeping in the Commonwealth has fluctuated considerably during the past 80 years, statistical records indicate. The trend was upward from 1850 to 1900—the period of maximum expansion of the industry. At that time more than 2,500,000 pounds of honey were being produced each year. Between 1900 and 1920, production decreased but during the past 10 years the trend has been slightly upward. An interesting fact relating to the industry is the noticeable reduction in the beeswax crop, the amount produced in 1920 being only one-third the 1900 total.

Bradford county took the lead in beekeeping more than 40 years ago and has remained in that position ever since. At the present time, seven per cent of the total Pennsylvania crop is produced in this one county.

The following table gives, by counties, interesting statistics on the beekeeping industry in Pennsylvania:

	Hives of Bees Jan. 1 1930 Number	Production of Honey 1929 Pounds	Value of Honey 1929 Dollars
Adams	1,490	19,700	4,530
Allegheny	1,510	17,480	4,720
Armstrong	3,000	44,060	10,130
Beaver	1,280	20,020	4,800
Bedford	3,610	56,540	12,440
Berks	2,900	36,580	7,320
Blair	1,300	21,600	4,750
Bradford	6,480	143,320	22,930
Bucks	2,580	35,400	8,500
Butler	2,860	36,080	8,660
Cambria	1,730	24,990	5,250
Cameron	170	3,400	680
Carbon	520	7,250	1,740
Centre	1,290	17,720	3,900
Chester	1,850	24,830	5,460
Clarion	1,700	25,560	5,620
Clearfield	2,450	43,220	9,510
Clinton	660	9,480	2,180
Columbia	2,350	43,710	10,050
Crawford	3,400	62,590	14,400
Cumberland	1,660	27,920	6,140
Dauphin	1,880	25,340	6,080
Delaware	350	5,150	1,240
Elk	930	17,480	3,670
Erie	2,350	39,200	8,230
Fayette	2,140	27,340	7,380
Forest	690	8,280	1,820
Franklin	2,530	41,420	8,280
Fulton	1,780	21,480	5,160
Greene	2,740	39,010	10,140
Huntingdon	2,100	32,130	7,070
Indiana	2,610	38,100	9,140
Jefferson	2,440	39,500	8,300
Juniata	1,070	12,640	2,780
Lackawanna	910	18,560	5,010
Lancaster	3,260	47,810	11,000
Lawrence	1,490	23,400	5,620
Lebanon	1,120	16,240	3,570
Lehigh	1,830	22,800	5,240
Luzerne	1,720	28,420	6,540
Lycoming	1,420	30,800	6,780
McKean	1,220	16,530	3,800
Mercer	2,540	44,060	10,130
Mifflin	650	8,700	1,910
Monroe	1,520	21,800	4,800
Montgomery	1,960	25,960	5,970
Montour	490	6,940	1,390
Northampton	1,680	24,670	6,170
Northumberland	1,560	28,500	6,560
Perry	1,090	15,230	3,200
Philadelphia	30	400	110
Pike	320	3,500	770
Potter	1,830	24,300	4,860
Schuylkill	1,280	14,040	3,650
Snyder	1,170	14,730	3,090
Somerset	3,180	46,360	11,130
Sullivan	1,210	17,580	3,160
Susquehanna	2,960	58,600	11,720
Tioga	3,060	42,840	8,140
Union	440	6,370	1,470
Venango	1,620	27,170	5,710
Warren	1,380	25,580	5,630
Washington	2,530	36,060	9,380
Wayne	1,910	36,200	7,960
Westmoreland	3,010	45,320	11,330
Wyoming	1,940	33,630	7,060
York	3,660	45,280	10,870
Pennsylvania	124,390	1,926,900	426,730

Farm Real Estate Values Decline

Farm real estate in Pennsylvania has suffered a general decline in value during the past year, according to reports from farmers and realtors in agricultural districts.

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service finds that the downward trend is statewide excepting in a few localities adjacent to expanding industrial centers.

The average value of land with improvements is estimated at $70 per acre compared with $76 a year ago, and all plow land $55 compared with $59.

Very little activity in buying is reported even in localities where values are holding steady, although requests from prospective purchasers are numerous. Small farms for trucking, dairying, poultry raising, well located on improved highways, are said to be in greatest demand. Large farms must be stocked and equipped to receive consideration.

One of the very interesting developments is the fact that availability of electricity is becoming an important item in the eyes of prospective purchasers.

The supply of farms promises to exceed the potential demand until, at least, the mortgage money market eases considerably, reporters state.

In spite of the unfavorable farm real estate situation, the percentage of vacant farm homes appears to be decreasing. In 1928, 6.2 per cent were reported vacant; in 1929, 6.0 per cent; and in 1930, 5.7 per cent. This is accounted for, however, by an increase of almost one per cent. in number of farm homes occupied by families not engaged in agriculture. The percentage of homes occupied by families engaged in agriculture has decreased slightly during the past two years. The highest percentage of farm homes vacant is in the north-central counties while the least is in the leading agricultural counties of the south-central and southeastern districts.

Many To Attend Cooperation Institute

On account of its proximity to Pennsylvania, the sixth annual Institute of Cooperation which is being held at Ohio State University, Columbus, from July 7 to 12, will draw a large attendance from the membership of cooperative associations in this State, according to reports reaching the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Many organizations, both local and statewide, are planning to send official representatives to the meeting and numerous farmers who are interested in agricultural cooperation will attend.

Several Pennsylvania authorities on cooperative marketing are scheduled for addresses on this year's program. H. B. Steele, Secretary, Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is to address the conference on July 9 and will talk on "Milk Trucking Problems of Cooperatives." On the same date, F. F. Lininger, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College, will address the meeting on "Seasonal Regulation of Supply of Fluid Milk." The following date, July 10, C. I. Cohee, Director of Quality Control Department, Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council, will talk on "Methods to Secure Quality Improvement" and J. O. Eastlack, formerly statistician, Interstate Milk Producers Association of Philadelphia, will talk on "A Uniform System of Production Records."

The American Institute of Cooperation meets annually, the location being changed each year. The first Institute was held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1925. It is a gathering of officials and members of cooperative associations in North America and foreign countries, and is widely attended by others interested in the cooperative movement.

Conduct Bang Disease Tests in 3,647 Herds

Blood testing for the control of Bang disease, commonly known as bovine infectious abortion, is now being done in 3,647 herds, located in 64 counties, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. One thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight herds are now signed up and 330 certificates for abortion-free herds have been issued. Blood tests are being made at the present time in almost 1,000 more herds than was the case last summer.

The number of herds in which blood testing is being carried out to control Bang disease is reported by counties as follows: Adams, 5; Allegheny, 88; Armstrong, 33; Beaver, 33; Bedford, 30; Berks, 42; Blair, 29; Bradford, 174; Bucks, 143; Butler, 53; Cambria, 67; Carbon, 12; Centre, 82; Chester, 147; Clarion, 64; Clearfield, 95; Clinton, 16; Columbia, 129; Crawford, 131; Cumberland, 31.

Dauphin, 24; Delaware, 54; Elk, 10; Erie, 73; Fayette, 35; Franklin, 38; Greene, 10; Huntingdon, 23; Indiana, 182; Jefferson, 346; Juniata, 19; Lackawanna, 18; Lancaster, 56; Lawrence, 41; Lebanon, 15; Lehigh, 26; Luzerne, 34; Lycoming, 59; McKean, 48; Mercer, 66; Mifflin, 10; Monroe, 9; Montgomery, 130; Montour, 12; Northampton, 18; Northumberland, 35.

Perry, 8; Philadelphia, 31; Pike, 2; Potter, 76; Schuylkill, 18; Snyder, 6; Somerset, 81; Sullivan, 67; Susquehanna, 77; Tioga, 149; Union, 18; Venango, 17; Warren, 19; Washington, 51; Wayne, 46; Westmoreland, 110; Wyoming, 30; York, 46.

Apiary Inspectors Make Rapid Progress

Aided by the favorable weather, the apiary inspection program of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is progressing rapidly, according to H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector.

Thirteen representatives of the Bureau are now in the field and during the next few weeks will be visiting beekeepers in Adams, Carbon, Chester, Clarion, Crawford, Cumberland, Lehigh, and Pike Counties. The work of these men is authorized by the State Bee law, effective since July 1, 1923, and enacted at the request of the beekeepers of the Commonwealth. This law specifically requires that bees be housed in modern movable frame hives which permit free inspection of each comb to determine the presence of serious bee diseases. The box hive so common in the past is declared by the law to be a public nuisance and a menace to the community.

Beekeepers in general are showing a most favorable attitude toward the inspection work, Mr. Kirk reports. It has been necessary, however, to make a number of prosecutions where the law continued to be disregarded after repeated requests for cooperation.

In order to effectively eliminate bee diseases, the Department workers are advising the burning of all combs in colonies affected by disease.

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PA1.24/4

Agricultural Exhibitions Have Interesting Origin and Development in Pennsylvania

By Geo. F. Johnson

The development of agricultural exhibitions through almost 300 years of American agriculture is an interesting page in history. It reflects the expansion and improvement of farming methods. It reveals the evolution of one of the first forms of agricultural education.

The present-day farm products exhibition is the outgrowth of two motives: viz., (1) to sell goods and (2) to arouse interest in better farming practices. In the beginning, these motives took the form of distinct types of exhibitions. The first fairs in America, patterned after similar fairs in Europe, were arranged for the sole motive of selling wares and goods. Fairs for the sale of agricultural products, especially livestock, were held in the American colonies as early as 1644.[1] Fairs for the sale of merchandise were held semi-annually in Philadelphia in 1685, just three years after the settlement of the city.[2] In several of the colonies fairs were authorized by statutes and were held twice a year "for exposing for sale horses, cattle and merchandise." Horse racing and other competitions and the giving of prizes for superior animals were sometimes features of the fairs.

The second motive—that of education—began to manifest itself in America about 1800 and resulted in a type of exhibition different from the commercial fair. It is also of European origin. The idea is first recorded in the statement of purpose of the "Highlands and Agricultural Society of Scotland," chartered in 1784.[3] This society was authorized to hold agricultural meetings in connection with a general showing of stock, implements, and farm and dairy products in the principal towns of Scotland, the primary purpose of holding these shows in different cities being to stimulate interest in the organizing of local agricultural societies. Thus, throughout England and America, farm products shows were undertaken during the period from 1800 to 1850 by public spirited individuals as a means of getting farmers to organize agricultural societies. In other words, in the beginning, agricultural societies were the results of the shows and not the sponsors of the shows. Once organized, however, many of the societies did assume the responsibility of the shows.

Perhaps Elkanah Watson (1758-1842) can be called the father of farm shows in America. He was a prominent citizen of Albany, New York, who later purchased a farm near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The idea of a "cattle show" purely for an educational purpose was suggested to Watson in 1807. It appealed to him not merely as a show, but because of its value in arousing interest among what we now term "dirt farmers." He was convinced that the agricultural societies which had been organized in America up to that time were not sufficiently democratic to be of greatest value to the farming industry. He believed that agricultural societies should be organized locally to include as members "all respectable farmers" and that means should be taken to popularize such a movement through cattle shows. His idea was fruitful. The Berkshire Cattle Show was held in Watson's home town in October, 1810, and during the winter of 1810 and 1811, the Berkshire Agricultural Society was formed, under the presidency of Watson—"with ample powers but no funds."[4] However, this did not prevent Watson and his associates from holding a more elaborate show in September, 1811. It then occurred to Watson that women should take a more prominent part in the movement and therefore arranged for an exhibit of their handiwork, with premiums, for January, 1813.

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C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Farmers Now Use Four Times as Much Commercial Fertilizer as Was Used Fifty Years Ago

Land in southeastern Pennsylvania was farmed for almost 100 years before any systematic program for soil improvement was undertaken, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A century of continuous cropping greatly impoverished the soil, reducing yields of wheat, for example, from 30 to as low as 10 bushels per acre, and other crops accordingly. This condition made it necessary for attention to be given to soil fertilization. The first chemical to be applied to soil in a general way for improvement of of productivity was land plaster (gypsum), its use in the vicinity of Philadelphia dating back to 1770. Later, through the wide use of gypsum, lime, and animal manure, the worn out soil in many sections was placed in condition to grow clover—a legume crop—successfully. The rotation of crops with clover was soon advocated and generally adopted.

Chemical fertilizers played an outstanding role in soil improvement during the nineteenth century. Guano was introduced and applied on many farms starting soon after 1840. Thirty years later, phosphate secured from grinding bones or phosphate rock was added to the program of soil improvement. By 1879, over 100,000 tons of commercial fertilizer were used by Pennsylvania farmers. The quantity increased steadily until in 1929, over 400,000 tons were purchased, according to the estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Commercial fertilizers are now used extensively in every county of the Commonwealth, the amount applied per crop acre ranging from 27 pounds in Pike County to 355 pounds in Philadelphia County. The greater use of high grade fertilizers, improved cultural methods, rotation of crops, better control of insects and diseases, and the elimination of marginal land have been largely responsible for an increase of 22 per cent in the productivity of crop land in Pennsylvania in 1929 compared with 1879.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER: Estimated Tonnage Used by Farmers in Pennsylvania, 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, 1924, and 1929*

County	1879	1889	1899	1909	1919	1924	1929	Ave. Application per Crop Acre 1929
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pounds
Pennsylvania	103,680	120,880	213,020	309,180	396,270	394,410	416,220	
Adams	3,920	2,940	5,320	7,600	10,010	9,830	10,790	113
Allegheny	1,270	3,250	5,310	5,400	7,300	7,270	6,320	91
Armstrong	320	1,000	2,070	2,690	6,320	4,060	4,560	56
Beaver	130	650	1,420	1,540	3,880	4,190	3,820	85
Bedford	980	920	2,110	3,180	5,270	6,090	5,580	69
Berks	4,700	4,140	8,780	10,190	13,350	12,380	13,420	92
Blair	460	490	1,250	2,080	2,610	3,560	3,600	88
Bradford	400	550	2,060	2,740	5,390	4,070	7,120	55
Bucks	7,640	11,330	15,330	21,270	12,570	14,570	15,170	138
Butler	290	1,010	2,500	4,230	7,370	6,580	5,300	61
Cambria	390	830	1,810	3,550	6,300	4,590	5,020	105
Cameron	20	20	100	90	490	260	120	46
Carbon	740	1,510	1,460	2,240	2,460	3,380	2,990	171
Centre	960	810	1,190	2,440	4,660	4,890	4,680	73
Chester	9,410	11,936	16,840	23,180	17,500	12,670	17,940	141
Clarion	1,170	1,230	2,160	3,030	6,400	5,280	6,060	95
Clearfield	230	720	1,760	3,820	5,740	4,430	6,830	124
Clinton	550	410	830	1,210	1,520	1,360	1,800	85
Columbia	1,450	2,900	4,310	6,680	6,390	7,700	7,750	123
Crawford	500	1,860	2,840	4,500	9,930	9,980	10,050	86
Cumberland	1,530	1,360	3,200	4,210	9,800	8,400	9,580	102
Dauphin	2,200	1,530	3,280	4,910	5,140	7,700	6,990	101
Delaware	2,210	2,360	3,890	4,890	3,750	6,010	2,960	189
Elk	90	120	530	1,410	2,090	1,680	2,000	128
Erie	1,530	3,290	5,310	7,700	10,070	8,560	11,320	111
Fayette	630	1,330	2,480	2,600	3,720	2,980	4,100	79
Forest	30	30	160	280	660	950	800	123
Franklin	3,250	2,140	4,320	6,320	12,720	11,300	11,500	98
Fulton	220	570	1,430	1,590	2,840	3,210	3,020	97
Greene	80	240	620	580	1,480	1,110	980	23
Huntingdon	690	690	1,350	1,980	3,300	3,590	3,220	53
Indiana	340	1,210	2,220	4,730	7,130	6,550	6,080	64
Jefferson	200	840	1,750	3,500	6,490	4,420	5,960	95
Juniata	850	500	1,410	2,220	3,170	2,670	3,920	104
Lackawanna	220	400	1,100	2,020	2,440	2,210	3,170	128
Lancaster	10,280	8,560	16,670	25,110	27,910	37,590	35,190	179
Lawrence	70	670	1,030	1,610	2,720	3,290	3,960	83
Lebanon	2,160	870	2,690	3,630	4,240	5,270	6,130	95
Lehigh	2,110	2,020	3,410	6,360	9,640	5,920	7,690	130
Luzerne	950	1,370	3,600	5,590	6,430	7,120	6,410	140
Lycoming	1,480	1,920	3,120	5,790	6,660	6,610	7,040	93
McKean	30	110	400	770	2,350	4,310	2,070	91
Mercer	220	970	1,950	3,100	6,070	7,860	6,850	78
Mifflin	560	470	710	1,220	2,040	1,950	2,160	63
Monroe	820	700	1,400	2,290	2,350	2,860	2,440	91
Montgomery	4,160	5,210	7,850	11,880	8,270	7,650	5,840	73
Montour	600	870	1,590	1,690	2,090	1,600	2,180	91
Northampton	1,380	1,630	2,930	5,700	9,510	7,490	7,480	123
Northumberland	1,370	2,150	3,310	5,090	5,600	6,360	7,530	111
Perry	1,420	1,010	2,040	2,800	3,470	2,540	5,670	103
Philadelphia	3,120	8,200	6,160	5,370	4,850	2,690	2,200	355
Pike	60	90	270	370	330	110	180	27
Potter	20	80	390	1,140	3,030	1,630	2,750	72
Schuylkill	2,340	3,440	5,670	8,170	7,660	8,570	11,050	101
Snyder	860	1,060	1,630	2,420	3,320	3,020	3,620	81
Somerset	2,720	2,930	4,150	5,600	6,650	7,030	8,720	101
Sullivan	40	150	380	800	760	1,340	1,310	92
Susquehanna	220	180	1,210	2,270	3,820	3,440	2,720	36
Tioga	140	310	1,230	2,350	5,500	4,500	5,200	58
Union	440	520	980	1,980	2,620	2,880	3,360	94
Venango	340	640	1,720	1,960	3,220	3,700	3,550	82
Warren	230	360	800	1,190	3,380	2,150	4,120	109
Washington	80	530	1,860	1,730	4,500	4,310	4,670	64
Wayne	180	250	820	1,340	3,540	4,380	3,550	80
Westmoreland	1,190	1,670	2,980	3,230	7,280	10,740	7,660	72
Wyoming	90	50	150	530	1,580	1,540	1,290	44
York	14,400	11,980	17,420	25,500	24,620	25,480	27,110	129

* Derived from Federal Censuses and State Estimates.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PA 1.24/4

Department's Exhibit to be Shown at Six County Fairs

An attractive exhibit arranged by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will be shown at six county fairs during August and September, according to R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

The schedule includes the following fairs: Perry County Fair, Newport, August 12-15; Mifflin County Fair, Lewistown, August 18-23; Centre County Grange Fair, Centre Hall, August 23-29; Clearfield County Fair, Clearfield, August 28-September 1; Jefferson County Fair, Brookville, September 1-6; Indiana County Fair, Indiana, September 10-13.

The exhibit was shown for the first time this year at the Cambria County Industrial Exhibition at Ebensburg in the early part of July. Almost 300 square feet of space was covered by the display.

The exhibit shows in a most interesting way several of the important lines of work conducted by the Commonwealth for the protection of the agricultural industry.

The Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, the Mexican bean beetle, and other insects which are causing serious concern in the Commonwealth, are shown along with samples of the damage they do. Life histories and mounts of actual specimens are presented along with information on control measures.

An opportunity is given to see how the European corn borer spends its life and the extent of damage it can do to the corn crop unless farmers make every effort to control the pest.

Bovine tuberculosis and bacillary white diarrhea are featured in the animal disease section of the exhibit. The value of sanitation and other methods of disease prevention in the profitable production of pork is also illustrated. Actual specimens of internal parasites of poultry and other animals as well as diseased tissues are exhibited.

Specialists of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will accompany the exhibit at the fairs and will be available to answer questions and supply information requested by fair visitors.

Sharp Decrease in Spring Pig Crop

A decrease of about 26 per cent in the 1930 spring pig crop in Pennsylvania from that of 1929 is shown by the June Pig Survey made by the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers. The decrease for the United States as a whole is approximately 6 per cent and for the Corn Belt States about 3 per cent.

The number of sows farrowed in Pennsylvania in the spring of 1930 was 25 per cent less than in the spring of 1929 and 18 per cent less than in the fall of that year (June 1 to December 1). Spring farrowings this year, compared with last, in the United States and in the Corn Belt States approximated 90 per cent and 93 per cent, respectively, but, compared with farrowings last fall, they were 211 and 242 per cent. Weather during and after farrowing time was generally favorable this spring which resulted in an increase in the number of pigs saved per litter in most areas.

Reports on the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of 1930 in Pennsylvania indicate an intended increase of five per cent compared with the number farrowed last fall. The number of swine on Pennsylvania farms had reached a new low record January 1 of this year and an upward trend may be in prospect, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Pennsylvania continues to surpass the Corn Belt and the United States as a whole in the number of pigs saved per litter.

Local Officials Must Enforce Weed Law

Local authorities, not the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are charged with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Weed Law, officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry explain. This explanation is prompted by a flood of requests coming to the Department asking its representatives to notify some owner of land to cut weeds so that the seeds will not spread to adjoining property.

The law deals exclusively with the control of Canada thistle and chicory and specifically states that local officials, either the constable or the road supervisor, must enforce its provisions.

The proper procedure for one who is "aggrieved or about to be injured" by the growth of Canada thistle or chicory is to inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the said weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the notified officer to give five days' notice in writing to the owner of the land concerned. If the owner refuses to cut the Canada thistle or chicory, the official may hire some one to do the work and charge the costs to the owner.

Breeding Stock From R. O. P. Birds Available

Poultrymen interested in improving the quality of their flocks can secure breeding stock from official record producers in Pennsylvania, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"In previous years, it has been necessary to purchase breeding birds with known official records from Canada or other states taking the lead in trapnesting under supervision," the Bureau explains. "Now local breeders who are cooperating with the Bureau are ready to offer quality birds for breeding purposes. Such stock has laid at least 200 eggs as a pullet or 180 eggs as a hen. All eggs must average 24 ounces to the dozen and must be typical of the breed."

Inquiries may be made direct to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Many Animals Poisoned During Dry Season

Three-fourths of the losses which result from livestock eating poisonous plants in pastures, occur during the summer months when the weather becomes hot and dry and the water in the fields becomes low and stagnant, Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, estimates. During this period, pastured animals eat plants which they do not ordinarily care for. They also drink the warm water, teeming with bacteria of many kinds, with the result that serious illness and perhaps death follows.

Among the troublesome plants are the following: white snake-root, water hemlock, poison hemlock, wild cherry, black locust, mountain laurel, sheep laurel, bracken fern, flowering spurge, and black nightshade.

Some of these plants are quite poisonous and may cause sickness and death when eaten even in small quantities. Others are less poisonous and must be eaten in large quantities before any trouble will be noticed.

One of the most dangerous plants in late summer is the white snakeroot. It is ordinarily not eaten by cattle but when pastures are dry, the animals eat the tops of the plants often with fatal results.

Conservative estimates place the annual losses of livestock from eating poisonous plants in the United States, at $15,000,000. In Pennsylvania alone, the loss is enormous, perhaps reaching several hundred thousand dollars annually, according to Dr. Gress. Not long ago, a farmer in a northern county lost 11 head of high-grade and pure-bred cows from this cause.

Farmers who have lost animals during the summer or fall seasons should examine their pastures for plants which are likely to cause poisoning. Any suspicious plants may be sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for identification and for information on poisonous qualities.

Fair Season To Open August 5

The 1930 fair season in Pennsylvania will open August 5, the first fair being scheduled for New Castle, Lawrence County.

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, there will be approximately 70 fairs held in the Commonwealth during August, September and October.

The two fairs for the week of August 4 to 9 are:

County	Place	Date
Armstrong	Dayton	Aug. 6-9
Lawrence	New Castle	Aug. 5-7

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Nursery Industry Becomes Important Agricultural Enterprise

A survey which probably represents the first systematic effort that has ever been made to assemble statistics on the nursery industry in the Commonwealth has just been completed by L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Reports were received in this survey from 277 of the 478 nurserymen in Pennsylvania. These 277 nurseries reported 7,521 acres of land, valued at $4,466,883, owned for nursery purposes. In addition, 1,135 acres of land are rented, the annual rental being $21,368.

The reports indicated that 4,718 acres were planted in nursery stock and that this stock had an estimated value of $5,037,197. The equipment necessary for operation was worth $651,906.

The output in 1929 from the 277 nurseries totaled $4,152,546, of which approximately two-thirds represented products sold in Pennsylvania, the remainder going to other states and countries.

One of the significant facts revealed by the survey is the extent to which ornamental trees and plants have replaced fruit trees and other small fruits in the nursery. Not many years ago, nurseries were made up largely of fruit trees but now only 7 per cent. of the stock consists of fruit trees and only 15 per cent. small fruits, while 78 per cent. consists of ornamental trees and plants.

On the basis of the 277 reports it is estimated that the value of nursery stock "in the ground" for all the nurseries in Pennsylvania approximated $7,500,000 in 1929 and that the total output for the year was between $5,500,000 and $6,000,000.

The following table gives, by counties, a summary of the 277 reports:

Counties	Land Owned for Nursery Purposes Acres	Value of Nursery Stock Estimated "in the Ground" Dollars	Total Output for the year Dollars
Adams	214.5	46,500	30,760
Allegheny	182.5	131,100	288,700
Beaver	316.5	57,310	185,797
Berks	252.0	211,170	139,160
Blair	48.5	27,105	8,872
Bradford	6.0	500	650
Bucks	857.5	483,792	347,039
Butler	66.0	22,600	15,400
Cambria	130.0	15,000	2,400
Centre	18.5	25,500	5,002
Chester	507.0	560,855	572,182
Clinton	115.0	6,800	7,417
Columbia	50.0	10,500	5,000
Crawford	160.5	15,400	6,000
Cumberland	7.0	5,716	3,380
Dauphin	202.0	284,280	84,366
Delaware	175.0	155,221	176,326
Erie	315.0	186,760	74,366
Juniata	9.5	150	481
Lackawanna	16.5	20,700	31,807
Lancaster	376.0	334,372	211,369
Lawrence	62.5	3,000	5,500
Lehigh	70.0	12,000	8,000
Luzerne	155.0	42,900	38,250
Lycoming	2.0	3,000	150
McKean	30.0	5,000	2,000
Mercer	24.0	2,600	2,835
Mifflin	2.0	400	1,100
Monroe	178.0	290,000	110,083
Montgomery	906.0	1,167,100	807,433
Northampton	.5	1,200	225
Northumberland	191.5	42,700	23,585
Perry	5.0	1,300	500
Philadelphia	1,363.5	621,516	540,904
Potter	200.0	5,000	600
Somerset	13.0	67,500	16,900
Susquehanna	8.0	1,750	1,100
Venango	10.0	....	1,500
Warren	23.0	12,000	900
Washington	60.0	31,000	3,700
Wayne	....	3,000	2,500
Westmoreland	100.0	42,050	352,292
York	91.0	80,850	36,015
Total	7520.5	5,037,197	4,152,546

Raisinless "Raisin Bread"

"One raisin does not make a loaf of raisin bread any more than one robin makes a spring," says Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in a statement explaining the Bureau's view on what constitutes "raisin bread."

"The accepted standard for raisin bread calls for a bread being prepared by baking wheat bread dough to which has been added at least three ounces of raisins for each pound of baked product," he stated.

"Recent examination of specimens of raisin bread have shown the use of artificial color, which is unlawful, and, further, that some of the loaves were deficient in raisins, there being only a few raisins spread through the loaf, making it difficult to decide whether or not the product was in fact a raisin bread.

"In connection with the work of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry to assure consumers of the Commonwealth that food products shall be up to standard, the attention of all bakers is called to the fact that a certain definite amount of raisins should be used in making raisin bread if they are to continue to sell it under this designation."

Wool Production Reaches Highest Point in 10 Years

Wool production in Pennsylvania this year was the highest of any year since 1920, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The amount shorn is estimated at 3,122,000 pounds. This compares with 3,017,000 pounds in 1929 and 2,730,000 pounds in 1926—the lowest production on record.

The upward trend in wool production during the past four years has been due mainly to an increase in number of sheep shorn. Compared to 15 years ago, however, there has been a substantial increase in the weight per fleece. In 1914, the average weight per fleece was estimated at 5.9 pounds. By 1920, this had increased to 7.0 pounds and the estimate for 1930 is 7.6 pounds.

Warning Issued on Unfair Damage Claims

Some local auditors and justices of the peace in Pennsylvania are appraising damages, caused to livestock and poultry by dogs, in excess of the actual loss, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Justices of the peace, aldermen, magistrates and township auditors who are charged under the law to make such appraisals are representatives of the Commonwealth and as such, should see that the appraisals are made in accordance with the actual loss sustained and not be guided by what the person suffering the loss thinks, Bureau officials assert. Animals should be appraised according to their worth at the time the damage was done and not their value a year or two ago or some expected value in the future.

The Bureau explains that those who make unfair appraisals seriously interfere with the prompt payment of all claims. The Bureau will not tolerate the full payment of any claims which are clearly out of line with the actual loss sustained.

The Bureau wishes and expects to make payment in every case to the full extent of the actual damage, but it can not be expected that a premium on such losses be paid. Continued disregard of this will lead to drastic regulations.

More Butter, Eggs in Cold Storage

With a total of 7,106,622 pounds, more butter was reported in the 73 licensed cold storage warehouses in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1930, than on the corresponding date of any previous year since the records were first compiled in 1915, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Eggs in storage amounted to 24,288,532 dozens as compared to 18,725,197 dozens in 1929, an increase of approximately 33 per cent.

More poultry, game, beef, veal and mutton were in storage this year but less fish and pork, when compared with the record for June 30, 1929.

The figures for June 30, 1930, and the corresponding figures for the year previous are:

	1930	1929
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	24,288,532	18,725,197
Eggs out shell (lbs.)	5,895,171	4,043,943
Butter (lbs.)	7,106,622	5,890,916
Poultry (lbs.)	2,797,932	1,676,833
Fish (lbs.)	2,655,182	3,235,674
Game (lbs.)	2,351	2,041
Beef (lbs.)	2,911,193	1,473,443
Veal (lbs.)	149,486	55,117
Mutton (lbs.)	260,955	243,682
Pork (lbs.)	4,062,770	4,850,183

Three Fairs to be Held Next Week

There will be three county fairs held in Pennsylvania during the week of August 11-16, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These are:

County	Place	Date
Armstrong	Ford City	Aug. 13-16
Berks	Kutztown	Aug. 12-15
Perry	Newport	Aug. 12-15

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Road Patrols on Highways to Enforce Corn Borer Quarantine

Road patrols under the direction of the Federal Government, cooperating with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have been stationed on main-traveled highways leading out of the European corn borer infested area, according to an announcement by R. H. Bell, director, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Nineteen stations have been established. They are located at the following points: On Pennsylvania side of toll bridge leading from Belvidere, New Jersey; at Midway near Martins Creek; near Bangor on Route 611; at Windgap on Route 12; on Lehigh Gap on Route 309; near Coaldale on Route 209; near Tamaqua on Route 29; near Frackville on Route 120; near Trevorton on Route 225; at Shamokin Dam on Route 11; near Battletown on Route 104; near McClure on Route 522; near Lewistown on Route 22; at Orbisonia on Route 522; near Breezewood on Route 30; at Burning Bush on Route 220; near Salisbury on Route 219; at Harnedsville on Route 53; near Summerfield on Route 40.

The inspectors will remain at these stations until October 1 or later, depending upon the fall movement of green corn. At most stations the inspectors are on duty 24 hours a day.

The quarantine regulations prohibit the transportation of corn, broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass from the quarantine area to points outside this area. This regulation is in effect the year round but the road patrols are on duty only during the summer and fall months because of the danger of spread of corn borers resulting from the transportation of corn, particularly sweet corn.

One-Half of Nation's Cattle TB Tested

More than 27,690,000 cattle, approximately one-half of all the cattle in the United States, are now under supervision in bovine tuberculosis eradication work, according to the most recent Federal report. In addition, cattle on the waiting list for the test numbered more than 2,000,000 as of July 1.

The 12 leading states in total number of cattle under supervision, in order of their rank, are Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, North Dakota, New York, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska. Each of these states has more than a million cattle under supervision.

When considered on a county basis, 976 or slightly less than one-third of all the counties in the United States are now modified accredited, meaning that bovine tuberculosis has been reduced in these counties to less than one-half of 1 per cent. Pennsylvania has 31 modified accredited counties.

Directory Issued

A directory of county and state agricultural organizations has been compiled by L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, and published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This publication gives the name and address of the president and secretary of each of almost 400 county agricultural organizations in Pennsylvania, in addition to the officers of 44 statewide agricultural organizations.

The directory also contains the name of the association, the secretary's name and address, and the date and place of the holding of 70 county fairs in Pennsylvania this year.

The bulletin is free and can be secured by addressing a request to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

40 Prosecuted For Coloring Food Products

Artificial coloring may have a legitimate place in the business world but that place is not in food products—at least not in Pennsylvania.

Forty food merchants in counties scattered throughout the Commonwealth were prosecuted during June and July for selling all sorts of products—from cheese sticks to salad dressing—artificially colored. The artificial coloring of foods, particularly bakery products, has come to be one of the most common forms of food law violation in Pennsylvania and is one on which the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry is centering particular attention at the present time, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director.

Other prosecutions during recent weeks have resulted from the sale of raisin bread deficient in raisins, of butter containing excessive moisture and deficient in butterfat, of ground fresh meat containing sulphites, of frozen custard deficient in butterfat, of chocolate milk and cream deficient in butterfat, of milk not being sold in original container, and of vinegar having been adulterated and misbranded. The total prosecutions for July were 73 and for June, 82.

County Fair Schedule

Eight county fairs are scheduled for the week of August 18-23, according to reports to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These fairs are:

County	Place	Date
Bucks	Quakertown	Aug. 19-23
Butler	Butler	Aug. 19-22
Elk	St. Marys	Aug. 19-23
Greene	Waynesburg	Aug. 19-22
Lancaster	Lancaster	Aug. 19-23
Mifflin	Lewistown	Aug. 19-23
Somerset	Meyersdale	Aug. 19-22
York	Fawn Grove	Aug. 20-23

Cherry Canning Season Completed

The first of August marked the close of a very successful cherry canning season in Pennsylvania, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Large canneries located in Adams and Erie Counties finished packing the large red Montmorency cherries which were of excellent quality and in plentiful supply this year.

State inspectors of the Bureau located at three of the largest canneries, graded each load received from growers. Since Federal or State grades have not yet been adopted for sour cherries, temporary classifications were used during the season as the basis of determining quality. Next year, it is expected that official grades will be available and that the canners will purchase all cherries on the basis of these grades. Such a system makes the production of better quality more profitable to the fruit grower.

This was the first year that Pennsylvania canners have used state inspection as an aid in purchasing cherries, although tomatoes, apples, snapbeans and grapes for manufacture have been purchased on the basis of state grading during previous seasons.

Crop and Livestock Report is Issued

The 1929 crop and livestock report which gives by counties the acreage and production of the various field crops in Pennsylvania as well as the number and value of different classes of livestock, has been issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The publication carries a review of crop and livestock developments in the Commonwealth during 1929 and in addition, contains many interesting and valuable estimates on farm and farm home equipment.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture PA 1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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More Dogs Licensed; Fewer Damage Claims

The latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicates that 4,479 more dogs have been licensed, 693 more worthless ones have been killed, 1,751 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $5,669 less in damage claims has been received so far this year compared with the corresponding period in 1929.

The number of individual dog licenses issued now totals 467,760 compared with 463,281 a year ago. Allegheny County leads with 26,553 licensed dogs compared with 26,243 on the corresponding date a year ago. Other counties reporting more than 10,000 licensed dogs are: Berks, Cambria, Chester, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Washington, Westmoreland, and York.

Cambria County leads in prosecutions, the number being 367. Other counties reporting more than 100 prosecutions are Allegheny, Blair, Dauphin, Fayette, Lackawanna, Somerset and Washington.

The following table gives the number of individual licenses issued and the number of prosecutions so far this year:

County	Individual Licenses	Prosecutions Reported
Adams	3,598	.....
Allegheny	26,553	112
Armstrong	7,050	13
Beaver	8,013	39
Bedford	5,605	49
Berks	15,360	11
Blair	9,937	355
Bradford	5,513	16
Bucks	7,997	20
Butler	7,098	18
Cambria	11,018	367
Cameron	440	.....
Carbon	4,150	4
Centre	3,898	85
Chester	12,980	30
Clarion	3,848	6
Clearfield	5,819	59
Clinton	2,604	7
Columbia	5,364	19
Crawford	7,305	59
Cumberland	5,521	.....
Dauphin	10,674	133
Delaware	9,000	77
Elk	2,330	31
Erie	11,143	74
Fayette	13,532	128
Forest	696	2
Franklin	5,388	3
Fulton	1,692	3
Greene	4,439	25
Huntingdon	4,475	75
Indiana	7,190	58
Jefferson	4,469	29
Juniata	1,982	2
Lackawanna	10,097	203
Lancaster	13,755	5
Lawrence	5,941	49
Lebanon	5,606	32
Lehigh	8,600	19
Luzerne	18,995	87
Lycoming	7,375	27
McKean	3,928	49
Mercer	8,392	58
Mifflin	3,303	13
Monroe	3,023	33
Montgomery	16,043	51
Montour	1,412	9
Northampton	9,754	81
Northumberland	6,924	60
Perry	3,561	34
Pike	1,089	.....
Potter	1,850	9
Schuylkill	18,339	25
Snyder	1,970	8
Somerset	8,199	121
Sullivan	950	1
Susquehanna	4,340	50
Tioga	3,390	26
Union	1,400	13
Venango	6,139	90
Warren	3,590	36
Washington	15,997	285
Wayne	3,830	36
Westmoreland	19,493	64
Wyoming	2,139	44
York	11,655	45
Total	467,760	3,572

Michigan is Free From Cattle TB After Court Decision

The State of Michigan was officially designated August 1, as a modified accredited area signifying that all its cattle herds are practically free from tuberculosis. This is the third State to attain this distinction, according to reports reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Maine was qualified in March, 1929, and North Carolina in October, 1928.

Final accreditation in Michigan followed closely the recent dismissal of the so-called "black-cow" case. This case, which questioned the validity of the law authorizing the tuberculin test, was filed against the State by a Michigan cattle owner. All other counties in the State had met the official requirements for accreditation. The court, in its decision, sustained the right of public authorities to test, condemn, appraise, and slaughter privately owned cattle in the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis.

In upholding the State in its successful fight against "one of the most dreaded and deadly diseases that affect humanity," the Michigan judge held that the law is a necessary public-health measure and comes within the authority of the State. "It can not be successfully denied," the decision declared, "that the State has the power to enact legislation requiring the condemnation and destruction of tuberculous cattle and to do so with or without allowing any compensation to the owner for such destruction. The State, however, as well as the Federal Government, does allow compensation for the animals destroyed."

A few days after the decision was rendered, the cow on which the case rested, was slaughtered under the supervision of State and Federal veterinarians and the post-mortem examination disclosed tuberculous lesions in the lungs and lymph glands.

14 Counties Covered By Apiary Inspectors

The apiary inspection program of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has progressed rapidly during the present season, all the colonies in 14 counties being inspected, according to H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector.

The counties in which this work was done and in which re-inspection work is now under way are: Adams, Allegheny, Bradford, Carbon, Chester, Carion, Crawford, Cumberland, Jefferson, Lehigh, Pike, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

The re-inspection activities are designed to make a final check-up on colonies which were found to be diseased or illegally housed when the first inspection was made. While most beekeepers make every effort to comply with instructions, a few neglect to do so, making it necessary for the State to prosecute and to burn diseased hives in order to protect other apiaries in the community.

The apiary inspection work is authorized by the State Bee law, effective since July 1, 1923, and enacted at the request of the beekeepers of the Commonwealth. This law specifically requires that bees be housed in modern movable frame hives which permit free inspection of each comb to determine the presence of serious bee diseases. The box hive so common in the past is declared by the law to be a public nuisance and menace to the community.

Milk Served in Glass Found Low in Fat

"Killing two birds with one stone" is figuratively being accomplished by the rigid enforcement of the State milk container law, according to Dr. J. W. Kellogg, director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This law requires that milk be served in restaurants, hotels, lunch rooms, soda fountains and dining cars, in the original bottle or similar original container in which the milk is supplied.

When the State food authorities find a violation of the law, they take samples of the milk being served and frequently discover that it is below the legal limit in butterfat. In other words, instead of violating one law, there is an actual violation of two laws.

The rigid enforcement of this act therefore accomplishes two things for the people who frequent public eating places, Dr. Kellogg explains. It assures them of a definite quantity of milk bottled under sanitary conditions, as well as a product that complies with the law in amount of butterfat and solids contained.

272 Acres of Potatoes Pass First Inspection

The first inspection of potato fields entered for certification in 1930 is now completed, according to a report from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Out of approximately 340 acres entered for certification, 272 acres passed the rigid requirements maintained in certifying seed fields.

"While the dry weather will reduce the yield somewhat in the fields that will finally be certified those that have passed so far were holding up remarkably well at the end of the first week in August," K. W. Lauer, supervisor of the work, explains. "Only fields that show the necessary amount of thrift and vigor are accepted for certification. This means that only those fields with a large amount of organic matter and humus in the soil will be able to retain a sufficient amount of moisture during dry weather to support and maintain plant growth.

"Growers who have been producing certified seed in Pennsylvania rank with the best in the country. Last year with an unfavorable growing season, the 49 farmers in 14 counties, who grew the 281.5 acres of certified seed, produced an average yield of 245 bushels per acre.

"The fields accepted this year showed excellent stands and were in the best of condition when the dry weather came on. If these fields get a soaking rain shortly after the middle of August, they will turn out a heavy crop of seed. Practically all the seed growers used good foundation seed to plant their fields with the result that there is very little disease present in the fields certified."

County Fair Schedule

One of the heaviest schedules of the fair season in Pennsylvania is planned for next week, when twelve fairs and exhibitions will be held throughout the Commonweath, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The locations and dates of these fairs are as follows:

County	Place	Date
Bradford	Towanda	Aug. 26-30
Butler	N. Washington	Aug. 27-29
Centre	Centre Hall	Aug. 23-29
Clarion	Clarion	Aug. 27-30
Clearfield	Clearfield	Aug. 28-Sept. 1
Cumberland	Williams Grove,	Aug. 25-Sept. 1
Dauphin	Linglestown	Aug. 26-29
Erie	Wattsburg	Aug. 26-29
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Aug. 26-29
Northampton	Nazareth	Aug. 26-30
Susquehanna,	Montrose	Aug. 27-29
Washington	Washington	Aug. 26-30

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Cutting Corn at Ground Surface Aids in Controlling Corn Borer

Low cutting of corn is one of the most economical and effective methods of meeting quarantine requirements and of controlling the European corn borer, says the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Low cutting requires practically no more labor than the usual method of cutting several inches above the ground surface. At harvest time very few borers have worked down the stalks and gone below the ground surface. Therefore, if the stalks are cut at this level almost all borers can be removed from the field and destroyed in the subsequent disposal of the crop.

"The standard corn binders can not cut lower than five or six inches above the ground and in practice they are usually set to cut higher," says a statement from the United States Department of Agriculture. "This high stubble may harbor a sufficient number of borers to increase the infestation the following year. Surface cutting can be accomplished with a low-cutting attachment on the standard corn binder. An attachment developed by the Department consists of a long stationary knife which runs at ground level for cutting the stalks, extension butt gathering chains and extra throat springs for lifting and carrying the stalks back over the sickle, special cutaway side knives to increase the throat clearance, and an elevating chute over the sickle. The large stationary knife does all the cutting. The sickle is used only to keep the throat clear of weeds and trash. The low-cutting device is easily attached to the binder and does not change the operation of the machine.

"These attachments, which have been used the past two seasons in all sections of the corn borer area under all conditions, have operated satisfactorily wherever a standard binder could be used. The extra throat springs and extension butt chains enable the machine to gather down and tangled stalks much better. The device requires little attention other than the occasional sharpening of the stationary knife, which being curved and beveled on the under-side, is, to a certain extent, self-sharpening. It does not require a keen edge for cutting and stands up surprisingly well even in gravelly and stony soil.

"Implement companies are now selling low-cutting attachments for their later types of harvesters. However, they are simple in design and can be made by anyone equipped for blacksmithing. A complete description of the attachments, with drawings and specifications, appears in Miscellaneous Publication 56-M, Low-Cutting Devices for Harvesting Corn, which may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

"Pennsylvania farmers, particularly those located in the heavily infested northwestern counties, should bear these suggestions in mind when harvesting corn this fall," states R. H. Bell, director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry. "Clean-up next spring will be a simple matter where low cutting is practiced."

Space Reserved For State Farm Show

Commercial exhibitors, representing all lines of the agricultural industry, have reserved space for the Fifteenth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show next January in the new exhibition building.

"Due to the unusual interest and judging from more than 300 inquiries on file, I predict that two-thirds of the commercial space in the new Pennsylvania Farm Show building will be under contract within a few weeks," R. G. Bressler, director of the show, states.

Floor plans showing the layout of the various exhibits have been prepared and are now in the hands of prospective exhibitors.

Every effort is being made to secure a beautiful and effective set-up —one that will enable the public to secure at a glance a complete picture of the exposition.

3,000 Slaughter Houses Under State Inspection

The extent to which local butchering establishments contribute to the total meat supply for Pennsylvania consumption is not generally known, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

There are more than 3,000 slaughter houses in the Commonwealth where animals are prepared for food purposes. Many of these are located in remote rural districts and are used only once or twice a week during the warm months, but the aggregate yearly kills in establishments where continuous inspection is not maintained approximate 400,000,000 pounds. The Bureau of Animal Industry undertakes to regulate sanitary conditions at these establishments and to safeguard the public meat supply. During the first five months this year, representatives of the Bureau found 66 of these establishments defective, of which 37 were ordered closed when the proprietors failed to meet the State requirements.

The annual consumption of meat in Pennsylvania is estimated at 1,500,000,000 pounds. Approximately two-thirds of this amount is dressed and prepared under competent veterinary inspection and may be identified by the blue stamp of inspection which is placed on various parts of the dressed carcass.

Expect 200,000 Birds In Improvement Project

More than 200,000 birds, making up approximately 900 flocks in over half the counties of the Commonwealth, will be handled in the breed improvement work conducted by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, during the coming season, according to estimates submitted by E. J. Lawless, Jr., who is in charge of the work.

The rapid growth of this poultry project is indicated by the fact that three years ago only 100,000 birds in 183 flocks were handled by State inspectors.

As an additional service, fully 8,500 birds will be entered during the coming winter in the Record of Performance work conducted by the Bureau. In this project, birds are trapnested under State supervision and careful records kept of the performance of each bird. During the past season, 4,500 hens and pullets were entered.

In order to give full information to the rapidly increasing number of poultrymen who have become interested in the work of the Bureau of Markets, a bulletin has been published and is now being distributed throughout the State. This publication gives the standard grades, classifications and regulations adopted for the breed improvement plan, as well as a list of flocks and hatcheries and the official Record of Performance records for the past season.

Control of Sheep Parasites Shown as County Fair Feature

How to control costly sheep parasites is being shown as an added feature at a number of the county fairs this season. The demonstration is in charge of Dr. H. W. Turner of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and has been staged so far at fairs in Lawrence, Armstrong, Mifflin and Washington Counties. Other fairs on the schedule include the Interstate Fair at Athens, September 11; the Mifflin Grange Fair at Newville, September 18; and the Bedford County Fair at Bedford, October 2.

The demonstration is designed to show what can be done to control common internal and external parasites of sheep. First, there is a brief discussion of such parasites as grubs in the head, stomach worms, intestinal worms and lung worms, the latter three of which are known to cause heavy losses in Pennsylvania.

The second part is a practical demonstration of how to drench sheep to control the stomach and intestinal worms. Simple methods for doing this are shown.

As a third part, dipping sheep for the control of external parasites is shown, a small, improved form of dipping tank being used. The actual operation is demonstrated in order to make clear just how each animal is handled. It is explained that the control of ticks and other common external parasites improves the quality and increases the value of the wool produced. At the conclusion of each demonstration, a sheep is slaughtered to show the exact location of the various parasites and the damage they do to the animal.

Hundreds of flock owners are taking advantage of the demonstration to gain first-hand information, Dr. Turner reports.

Where to Attend Fairs Next Week

With the following fairs scheduled for next week, the season will reach approximately the half-way mark, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture:

County	Place	Date
Bradford	Troy	Sept. 2-5
Cambria	Ebensburg	Sept. 1-6
Dauphin	Harrisburg	Sept. 1-4
Jefferson	Brookville	Sept. 1-6
McKean	Smethport	Sept. 1-5
Mercer	Stoneboro	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Montgomery	Hatfield	Sept. 1-6
Schuylkill	Cressona	Sept. 1-5
Tioga	Westfield	Sept. 2-5

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Hot, Dry Summer Checks Insect Ravages

The hot, dry summer held in check depredations by certain species of insects while aiding the work of others, according to T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The corn borer infestation has been less than usual due, in all probability, to the heat and dry weather which destroyed a large number of eggs and young borers.

While the Japanese beetle was more plentiful and did greater damage in the Philadelphia area than ever before, it was noted that in extreme, dry situations in other parts of the beetle-infested area, the adult beetles failed to appear, perhaps due to the drying out of the inactive stage of the insect while still in the ground. Furthermore, it is likely that the scorching sun and lack of moisture in many sections baked the ground so hard that the female Japanese beetles were unable to deposit eggs far enough below the surface of the ground to avoid the extreme heat. Usually, the eggs are deposited two inches or more below the surface so that sudden changes in temperature do not affect them. The result may be a decrease in number of beetles in many areas during the 1931 season.

Fewer Bean Beetles

The Mexican bean beetle did comparatively little serious damage in the Commonwealth, and according to Federal reports, was reduced to a negligible factor over practically all of the drought stricken area.

Since the season has been too dry for volunteer wheat to grow, it is likely that the Hessian fly will be less destructive than usual during the 1930-31 season.

Insects which were more favorably affected by the unusual season include the grasshopper, red spider and codling moth. Red spiders were reported quite generally over the entire drought area, and extremely abundant and destructive.

In general, entomologists are reluctant to attribute strictly to drought and high temperature the variations, favorable or unfavorable, in the prevalence of insects. They explain that temperature and moisture are important limiting factors in pest populations but are so intimately associated with parasitism, disease, variations in food supply, alternate hosts, and competing animals (including insects), that the complexity of the problem makes it hazardous to draw conclusions.

Stealing Farm Property Is Costly Law Violation

Fall is the most tempting time of the year for autoists and other rural travelers to climb the fence into farm orchards, melon patches, and gardens for a few red apples, melons or juicy peaches. Reports have been received recently where thieves have actually dug potatoes from farm patches.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture warns all who are thus tempted, to remember the law passed by the General Assembly in 1925 which makes it larceny to steal farm property and subjects the offender to a fine, not to exceed $500 and possibly imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Stealing such farm property is, therefore, no longer a trifling matter, the Department emphasizes. The law applies to any person not being the present owner thereof "who shall wilfully and unlawfully steal, take or carry away, or be engaged in stealing, taking or carrying away any kind of property whatsoever, growing or being on the land of another."

The law is enforced by local authorities so that farmers who have complaints should make them immediately to these officials, not to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

$1,300 In Premiums For Fruit Exhibitors

Approximately $1,300 cash prizes in addition to banners and cups will be offered in the various classes of the apple department in the 1931 Pennsylvania Farm Show, according to R. G. Bressler, Show Director. The exhibit will be divided into 14 classes with first prizes ranging from $1 to as high as $100.

The special premiums, including the County Horticultural Society banner, the State Horticultural Association cup, and the Gabriel Hiester cup, will be awarded again this year.

The premium list showing the distribution of the prize money is being printed and will be mailed soon to fruit growers in all parts of Pennsylvania with an appeal that each grower select his exhibition fruit when his crop is harvested this fall.

Peach Shipping Season Now Under Way

The peach shipping season in Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Berks—the principal peach producing counties—started during the week of August 25 and will continue during the early part of September, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The crop is said to be of exceptional good quality although somewhat short due to the severe freezing in January and to the drought during recent months.

Most carlot shipments will be classified according to Federal-State grades which will be certified by State inspectors, D. M. James, supervisor of the work, reports. Fifteen official inspectors are now stationed at the important shipping points which include Biglerville, Scotland, St. Thomas, Chambersburg, Leesport and Shippensburg.

In 1929, 70 per cent of the carlot shipments were certified according to the Federal-State grades. While a great many of these shipments go to points within Pennsylvania or bordering states, the market extends as far south as the Gulf states and as far west as Illinois and Missouri, the Bureau has found.

Better Soft Drinks Sold At Fairs

A great improvement has been noted during recent months in the quality of soft drinks, particularly orangeade and lemonade, offered for sale, states Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The adoption of standards of 15 per cent orange juice and 5 per cent lemon juice in these respective beverages has been partly responsible for the improvement, he explains.

Particular attention has been given by pure food agents to the method of dispensing soft drinks at county fairs, carnivals and roadside booths. Provisions of pure food laws, which make illegal the sale of beverages from open containers and to which ice has been added, have been rigidly enforced.

Dispensers of these beverages are cooperating in a very satisfactory manner with food officials so that it is believed that contamination has been prevented to a large extent and the public afforded the protection guaranteed by the law.

Packaged Apples Must Conform To State Law

Apple growers, shippers, and dealers are reminded by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture of a State law requiring closed packages in which apples have been packed to carry the name and address of the packer, the variety of apple contained, the size of package, and the minimum size of fruit. The law also requires that the apples on the face of the package be a fair representation of the fruit in the balance of the container. The law is compulsory on all apples packed in closed packages within the Commonwealth.

It is explained that this law does not require the compulsory use of the official standard grades but all apple growers and packers are encouraged to use these grades as the basis for classifying their product. A larger percentage of the commercial apple crop will be packed according to these standard grades this year than ever before, according to present indications.

County Fair Schedule

More fairs will be held next week, with one exception, than during any other week of the entire season, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Twelve are scheduled as follows:

County	Place	Date
Beaver	New Brighton	Sept. 10-13
Berks	Reading	Sept. 9-13
Bradford	Athens	Sept. 9-12
Crawford	Titusville	Sept. 9-12
Franklin	Chambersburg	Sept. 9-12
Indiana	Indiana	Sept. 9-12
Juniata	Port Royal	Sept. 9-12
Somerset	Jennerstown	Sept. 9-12
Susquehanna	Harford	Sept. 10-12
Washington	West Alexander	Sept. 9-11
Wayne	Newfoundland	Sept. 11-13
York	Hanover	Sept. 9-12

12,310 10,530 11,220 9,740 9,910

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PA1.24/4

4,000,000 Tons of Lime Used For Agricultural Purposes in Pennsylvania During Past 10 Years

Lime has been used to increase the productivity of cultivated land in Pennsylvania for more than 100 years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

One of the first kilns for burning lime in America was constructed in Chester County in 1806. Not until about 1820, however, did lime begin to supersede land plaster (gypsum) as a soil corrective. Within 10 years, the visible, good effects of lime, particularly on light, sour, worn-out land, convinced thousands of farmers that the purchase of lime was a good investment.

At first, limestone was hauled to the farm and burnt but later it proved more practical for the quarry owner to burn the stone and sell the product ready for spreading on the land. About 1880, machinery was perfected to pulverize limestone so that it could be applied without burning. Today, pulverized limestone makes up more than 50 per cent of the total lime products sold in the Commonwealth while only 1 per cent is burnt lime.

The trend in amount of lime used for agricultural purposes has been downward in many Pennsylvania counties during the past decade. However, farmers in Beaver, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Chester, Clearfield, Crawford, Erie, Jefferson, Mercer, Potter, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington and Wyoming are maintaining or increasing their use of the product.

When the total amount of lime used for agricultural purposes during the past decade is compared with the lime requirement of the soil in the various counties, it is found that farmers in those sections which need the most lime have applied proportionately less during this period than farmers in those sections which have the lowest lime requirement. Thus, in Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, and York Counties, the amount of lime applied over the past 10 years more than equals the indicated needs while in counties of highest requirement, only about one-fourth the total need has been applied.

Counties in which the lime requirement of the agricultural land is highest are those of the northern section of the State, especially Erie, Crawford, Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike.

The total tonnage of lime estimated to have been used for agricultural purposes during the past 10 years equals 4,118,590 tons, according to the annual estimates of the Bureau of Statistics.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES: Estimated Number of Tons Used, 1920-1929.

County	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
PENNSYLVANIA	452,500	459,790	422,690	429,240	435,780	404,190	357,190	379,810	389,770	387,630
Adams	7,140	5,630	4,140	3,630	3,120	2,810	2,400	1,570	2,230	2,120
Allegheny	8,940	11,120	13,220	12,170	11,120	12,500	12,650	9,800	12,240	11,910
Armstrong	12,070	8,040	6,490	10,830	15,160	14,160	8,560	7,600	7,970	8,180
Beaver	6,540	6,540	5,880	8,690	11,510	8,260	8,880	10,690	11,860	10,340
Bedford	9,350	11,420	11,430	9,070	6,710	5,600	4,370	4,180	4,280	4,270
Berks	13,640	20,090	13,150	11,330	9,500	6,300	5,720	7,680	7,070	6,300
Blair	2,830	3,900	4,690	3,660	2,640	3,140	3,330	2,880	3,060	3,290
Bradford	10,480	12,650	10,480	13,180	15,870	13,830	14,920	16,040	17,620	15,980
Bucks	4,800	3,940	3,940	5,080	6,220	5,570	5,460	6,910	6,720	7,680
Butler	14,200	13,450	13,450	14,190	14,940	13,420	12,580	12,460	13,920	13,420
Cambria	8,150	8,060	6,190	7,310	8,420	7,360	5,720	8,580	8,500	10,150
Cameron	280	540	180	170	170	220	220	160	230	240
Carbon	2,280	2,220	1,670	1,690	1,710	1,170	1,100	1,680	1,380	1,480
Centre	8,260	7,570	7,540	5,350	3,160	4,130	4,090	3,720	3,210	2,600
Chester	10,910	7,710	7,090	8,850	10,600	9,370	10,620	12,280	11,820	12,550
Clarion	7,500	9,850	7,930	9,500	11,080	7,080	5,200	4,440	5,960	4,850
Clearfield	9,700	8,690	9,040	8,790	8,530	10,880	7,640	11,220	12,130	10,360
Clinton	2,300	3,580	2,390	2,360	2,330	2,220	2,220	2,420	1,820	1,860
Columbia	8,330	5,470	6,250	4,980	3,720	3,130	3,210	5,200	3,990	4,120
Crawford	14,080	14,610	14,870	13,600	12,320	11,830	10,670	16,540	16,760	15,950
Cumberland	7,780	9,350	5,600	5,450	5,300	4,650	2,810	2,030	2,050	2,050
Dauphin	4,020	4,030	4,530	3,920	3,310	2,700	4,130	2,850	2,350	1,710
Delaware	2,950	2,580	3,860	3,490	3,130	2,010	2,050	1,390	730	810
Elk	3,080	1,880	2,460	3,400	4,340	5,530	5,420	3,940	3,400	3,590
Erie	5,480	7,460	5,270	10,180	15,090	17,840	12,950	10,630	10,960	11,740
Fayette	14,700	17,600	19,610	13,380	7,140	8,970	10,500	6,930	9,060	9,690
Forest	1,000	1,390	1,080	1,270	1,460	1,360	1,440	2,000	2,100	2,000
Franklin	9,320	5,710	4,660	4,170	3,690	3,630	4,620	4,840	3,820	4,190
Fulton	2,000	3,240	4,380	3,140	1,890	3,510	2,750	1,600	890	940
Greene	950	880	680	1,000	1,330	1,170	1,130	1,050	940	1,270
Huntingdon	5,410	4,220	3,950	4,770	5,580	4,020	2,750	990	1,320	1,500
Indiana	9,520	8,500	14,640	13,320	12,000	13,900	9,760	10,440	11,350	10,900
Jefferson	8,250	8,960	6,720	6,710	6,700	7,630	7,690	10,330	10,090	10,820
Juniata	1,010	1,260	850	860	880	800	780	790	970	1,240
Lackawanna	2,040	2,700	2,450	4,140	5,830	5,140	2,700	2,680	2,550	2,300
Lancaster	17,640	25,330	13,570	16,740	19,900	17,230	9,300	11,700	15,090	13,450
Lawrence	7,220	4,730	6,760	7,260	7,760	7,610	8,080	6,940	6,660	6,850
Lebanon	1,420	2,660	1,710	1,500	1,290	1,220	1,100	1,260	920	1,190
Lehigh	8,780	4,970	1,780	1,420	1,070	950	860	1,480	910	760
Luzerne	5,460	7,120	5,580	7,810	10,030	7,370	5,800	4,500	5,550	6,380
Lycoming	15,060	17,280	15,320	10,520	5,730	5,350	5,400	9,240	9,800	10,240
McKean	4,320	3,330	2,210	2,590	2,970	3,000	3,160	3,160	3,560	3,870
Mercer	11,700	11,880	11,340	12,170	13,000	14,550	14,650	17,190	14,710	15,220
Mifflin	1,330	890	890	670	440	380	1,390	830	690	880
Monroe	5,470	4,360	3,490	2,570	1,650	1,420	1,300	660	840	750
Montgomery	5,810	8,470	8,710	9,940	11,180	6,630	5,660	5,760	5,100	5,700
Montour	2,090	2,100	1,980	1,760	1,530	1,190	1,380	600	520	580
Northampton	1,640	1,610	710	970	1,230	1,260	2,120	1,130	1,100	1,210
Northumberland	4,920	2,590	1,660	1,320	990	640	1,120	1,320	1,230	1,290
Perry	7,070	4,020	4,400	3,720	3,030	2,020	1,720	2,160	2,350	2,270
Philadelphia	270	1,730	970	820	680	590	250	230	200	250
Pike	610	830	1,110	870	620	430	390	450	600	400
Potter	2,840	3,730	4,180	4,510	4,850	5,030	4,450	7,970	7,910	7,950
Schuylkill	4,730	5,200	2,840	4,240	5,630	3,950	3,640	3,400	4,350	4,750
Snyder	4,950	5,780	4,030	2,560	1,100	2,440	1,330	1,480	2,120	1,560
Somerset	11,330	10,980	14,520	11,630	8,740	8,370	7,560	7,790	8,970	10,470
Sullivan	1,710	2,210	1,810	2,410	3,010	2,990	2,160	1,200	1,560	1,490
Susquehanna	12,190	9,870	9,170	10,550	11,920	10,180	10,490	11,430	8,070	6,210
Tioga	6,840	9,330	8,890	8,590	8,300	6,780	6,360	8,650	10,060	10,370
Union	5,740	6,260	5,490	3,980	2,470	1,990	1,740	1,410	1,980	1,240
Venango	8,490	6,160	9,350	7,880	6,400	5,950	4,000	7,470	8,640	7,250
Warren	5,650	5,270	4,830	5,590	6,350	6,790	5,120	6,200	6,120	6,040
Washington	7,460	7,400	5,380	7,480	9,590	10,100	10,120	10,400	9,840	10,540
Wayne	7,150	8,010	7,520	9,250	10,980	9,600	7,470	9,030	7,960	8,020
Westmoreland	19,690	14,430	18,790	19,390	19,990	17,080	13,670	11,790	13,950	14,770
Wyoming	1,900	2,040	1,680	2,230	2,780	2,950	3,830	3,220	3,320	3,370
York	11,730	14,380	11,260	12,670	14,070	12,310	10,530	11,220	9,740	9,910

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Wide Fluctuations Have Occurred in Production and Value of Field Crops

Statistics compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reveal many significant variations in the production and value of the principal field crops as grown in the Commonwealth.

Thus, within the last 30 years, the value of the corn crop has been as low as $14,718,555 and as high as $109,231,000, a 660 per cent increase with only a 20 per cent change in the acreage planted to the crop. In approximately the same period, the total value of wheat has varied from $10,312,504 to $53,842,000, an increase of 400 per cent, with only a 20 per cent change in the acreage.

Between 1875 and 1930, the value of the potato crop varied from $4,485,615 to $48,201,000, a 1,000 per cent change, with only a 100 per cent increase in the acreage.

The minimum and maximum total yields of the principal field crops in Pennsylvania since 1866 were:

Corn: 29,500,000 bushels in 1869; 76,272,000 in 1921.
Wheat: 10,519,660 bushels in 1866; 30,095,000 in 1907.
Oats: 21,972,000 bushels in 1890; 59,900,000 in 1867.
Barley: 136,000 bushels in 1909; 677,300 in 1878.
Rye: 1,326,000 bushels in 1927; 6,832,000 in 1867.
Buckwheat: 2,022,000 bushels in 1873; 9,718,728 in 1866.
Potatoes: 6,800,000 bushels in 1876; 31,980,000 in 1928.
Tobacco: 3,200,000 pounds in 1870; 65,320,000 in 1911.
Hay: 1,970,836 tons in 1866; 5,200,000 in 1916.

The minimum and maximum prices per unit received by farmers for each of the principal field crops were:

Corn: 33c in 1896; $1.55 in 1918.
Wheat: 56c in 1896; $2.16 in 1919.
Oats: 24c in 1896; 80c in 1919.
Barley: 39c in 1897; $1.40 in 1917.
Rye: 43c in 1897; $1.70 in 1917.
Buckwheat: 38c in 1896; $1.63 in 1917.
Potatoes: 27c in 1896; $1.94 in 1926.
Tobacco: 6c in 1900; 21c in 1917.
Hay: $7.50 in 1890; $24 in 1919.

The minimum and maximum total values of the principal field crops during the 65-year period were:

Corn: $14,718,555 in 1900; $109,231,000 in 1919.
Wheat: $10,312,504 in 1894; $55,842,000 in 1918.
Oats: $8,129,671 in 1898; $37,752,000 in 1918.
Barley: $70,527 in 1896; $794,000 in 1929.
Rye: $1,392,000 in 1927; $7,080,000 in 1917.
Buckwheat: $1,395,641 in 1875; $9,360,000 in 1918.
Potatoes: $4,485,615 in 1875; $48,201,000 in 1925.
Tobacco: $274,821 in 1868; $12,986,000 in 1920.
Hay: $22,120,510 in 1866; $99,090,000 in 1918.

The grand total of the above minimum values is $62,899,844 while for the maximum values the total is $378,336,000, a difference of 500 per cent. The fact that this extreme fluctuation has been brought about largely by other than changes in crop acreages is emphasized by the statistics which indicate that the total of the maximum acreages in principal field crops, during the period, when compared with the total of the minimum represents an increase of only 110 per cent.

Produce Dealers Must Be Licensed

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act requiring the licensing of commission merchants, dealers and brokers by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, becomes effective on December 10, 1930, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This act is intended to suppress certain unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce and provides for the licensing of all commission merchants, dealers and brokers, subject to the Act.

Perishable agricultural commodities, as defined in the law, means fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of every kind and character, whether frozen or packed in ice or not. The term "dealer" applies to any person buying or selling 20 or more carloads per year. A producer selling only commodities raised by himself is exempted from the provisions of the act. Any person buying for sale at retail less than 20 carloads annually is also exempted. An annual licensing fee of $10 is provided in the law.

The law states it shall be "unfair conduct" to engage in any of the following practices and makes their use unlawful: (1) fraudulent charges, (2) unjustified rejection or failure to deliver, (3) discarding, dumping or destroying without reasonable cause, (4) making fraudulent or misleading statements concerning conditions, quality, quantity, disposition or market conditions, (5) failure to correctly account, (6) misrepresentation of State of origin, and (7) removing or altering tags which represent Federal or State inspection.

Any one who suffers from any of the above unfair practices may file a complaint with the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of securing equitable reparation. If a licensee shall be found guilty of violating the act he shall be liable for the full amount of damages sustained, which will be enforced by a reparation order of the Secretary of Agriculture or by suit in court.

Any commission merchant, dealer or broker, subject to the provisions of the Act, who fails to procure a license by December 10, 1930, shall be liable to a fine of $500 plus $25 per day for each day of operation thereafter without a license.

The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States may, for violation of the act, publish facts and suspend a license for not over 90 days, or for flagrant or repeated violations, he may revoke licenses.

Every person, subject to the act, must keep such records and accounts as will disclose all business transactions and ownership of the business. The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to inspect all records, accounts and memoranda of a licensee, for determining the facts in reference to a complaint and may publish facts or suspend a license for 90 days for failure to keep records.

470 Dog Owners Fined During August

Four hundred and seventy dog owners were prosecuted during August for violating the Pennsylvania dog law, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

These are reported by counties as follows: Adams, 2; Allegheny, 2; Armstrong, 6; Beaver, 4; Bedford, 10; Blair, 32; Bradford, 5; Bucks, 5; Butler, 13; Cambria, 140; Centre, 26; Clearfield, 12; Clinton, 12; Columbia, 5; Crawford, 2; Cumberland, 5; Dauphin, 21; Delaware, 6; Erie, 8; Fayette, 3; Greene, 3; Huntingdon, 1; Jefferson, 7; Lackawanna, 1; Lancaster, 2; Lehigh, 3; Luzerne, 13; McKean, 22; Mercer, 2; Monroe, 2; Montgomery, 15; Northampton, 7; Northumberland, 24; Perry, 2; Somerset, 8; Susquehanna, 2; Tioga, 7; Venango, 16; Warren, 1; Washington, 10; Westmoreland, 1; York, 2.

20 Prosecuted In Phila. Butter Fraud

An extensive "butter racket" was broken up in Philadelphia during August by the pure food agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, according to a report by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, to Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan.

The "racket" included the reworking of butter so as to incorporate an excessive and unlawful amount of water, thus making it possible to sell large quantities of water at butter prices. The practice consisted of purchasing western butter in tubs which, by means of special churns, was reworked into 5-pound rolls. An excess of water was churned into the butter during the process.

A special investigation was made in which 125 samples of butter were purchased and analyzed. Of these, 20 were adulterated with an excess of water, the amount contained ranging from 18 to 40 per cent and averaging approximately 25 per cent, compared with the standards fixed by law of not an excess of 16 per cent. The amount of butterfat in the 20 illegal samples was slightly more than 73 per cent compared with a legal requirement of 80 per cent. The large proportion of adulterated samples indicated the extent to which the practice had developed, Dr. Kellogg points out.

Due to prompt prosecutions and arrests, it is believed that the fraud has been definitely stopped.

Sowing Feed Oats Spreads Noxious Weeds

The practice of using uncleaned feed oats for seed is one that should by all means be discontinued by Pennsylvania farmers, states Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture. Many of the most noxious weeds found in the Commonwealth are being widely distributed because of this practice, Dr. Gress explains.

During August, 118 samples of oats which had been taken from farmers' supplies of seed oats, evidently nothing but feed oats, were examined in the State seed laboratory. The seed analyst found that only seven samples out of the 118 were entirely free of weeds. One sample contained 25 different kinds of weed seed, or a total of 1,449 weed seeds in four ounces of the oats.

Among the weed seed found in the various samples of oats analyzed were: garlic, wild radish, quack grass, buckhorn, Canada thistle, bindweed, field peppergrass, charlock, curled dock, mustard, chess, cockle, wild carrot, chicory, winter cress, false flax, tar weed, morning glory and white campion. Practically all of these seeds can be readily screened from oats, Dr. Gress states.

Fairs Scheduled For Sept. 22-27

Fairs are scheduled for eight counties during the week of September 22-27, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The fairs are:

County	Place	Date
Bucks	Doylestown	Sept. 23-27
Carbon	Lehighton	Sept. 23-27
Columbia	Bloomsburg	Sept. 22-27
Indiana	Cookport	Sept. 25-27
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Sept. 26-27
Sullivan	Forksville	Sept. 23-26
Wayne	Honesdale	Sept. 23-26
Westmoreland	Ligonier	Sept. 23-26

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Feed Shortage Found in Many Counties

Securing adequate feed for livestock will likely prove to be a problem in a number of Pennsylvania counties this winter, judging from a survey made on August 20 by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

While a surplus of hay is indicated in more than two-thirds of the counties, a deficiency of corn is apparent in all excepting 13 counties. In fact, in only seven counties does the visible supply of corn promise to be in excess of local needs. There will also be a deficiency of oats, especially in the south central and extreme eastern sections of the Commonwealth.

The most fortunate feature of the feed situation is the amount of hay available in Pennsylvania. With the exception of New York State, Pennsylvania produces on the average more hay per animal unit than any other important livestock state. The average for the past five years was 2.28 tons per animal unit compared to 1.70 in Ohio, 1.42 in Illinois, and 1.06 in Iowa. The supply of hay available in Pennsylvania on August 20, this year, appeared to be 1.76 tons per animal unit which is more than is normally produced in most other states of the Nation.

The following table gives the condition of pasture and corn September 1, as reported by crop correspondents, and, compared with average, the probable production of feed for livestock as indicated by conditions August 20:

County	Pasture Condition Sept. 1	Corn Condition Sept. 1	Feed Production % of ave.
Adams	15%	26%	50%
Allegheny	33	38	57
Armstrong	32	38	65
Beaver	42	54	64
Bedford	21	19	42
Berks	35	47	63
Blair	31	38	46
Bradford	47	54	73
Bucks	52	61	70
Butler	24	33	64
Cambria	26	52	61
Cameron	0	50	56
Carbon	55	62	65
Centre	27	32	58
Chester	44	65	70
Clarion	24	34	63
Clearfield	25	39	46
Clinton	11	36	59
Columbia	24	45	63
Crawford	39	63	70
Cumberland	14	15	46
Dauphin	17	28	62
Delaware	38	59	59
Elk	19	40	37
Erie	39	63	68
Fayette	46	40	72
Forest	5	55	70
Franklin	8	9	36
Fulton	19	11	31
Greene	35	46	58
Huntingdon	24	31	45
Indiana	26	39	61
Jefferson	18	34	72
Juniata	17	21	58
Lackawanna	41	67	67
Lancaster	35	55	60
Lawrence	27	46	62
Lebanon	29	39	53
Lehigh	36	44	79
Luzerne	34	51	76
Lycoming	31	40	68
McKean	36	45	61
Mercer	29	46	61
Mifflin	25	22	57
Monroe	44	59	75
Montgomery	27	36	60
Montour	21	39	64
Northampton	62	71	80
Northumberland	14	29	62
Perry	20	21	56
Philadelphia	50	68	75
Pike	50	63	45
Potter	28	56	78
Schuylkill	29	35	63
Snyder	28	28	37
Somerset	42	44	66
Sullivan	44	50	87
Susquehanna	49	68	77
Tioga	32	48	72
Union	15	17	66
Venango	18	46	63
Warren	29	49	55
Washington	37	43	67
Wayne	40	63	72
Westmoreland	28	28	69
Wyoming	50	62	81
York	23	42	48

State Scouts Find Fewer Corn Borers

Scouts employed by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, searched the corn fields of approximately 174 townships in 29 counties this summer for infestations of the European corn borer.

These scouts have made their final reports for the season which indicate that in practically all infested sections the borers are less numerous than in 1929. However, in parts of Clinton, Centre and Huntingdon Counties, a slight increase is reported.

Townships in the infested area in which borers were found for the first time this year include Marshall in Allegheny County, Wyalusing in Bradford, Jackson in Butler, Ferguson in Centre, Bradford in Clearfield, Wayne, Dunnstable and Pine Creek in Clinton, White in Indiana, Muncy and Porter in Lycoming, Allen in Northampton, and Limestone in Union.

In Erie and Crawford Counties—where clean-up regulations apply—it is believed the borers are fully 50 per cent less numerous than a year ago. Farmers who made a thorough clean-up of corn remnants last spring report no appreciable damage from the borers this year.

Corn and Buckwheat Crops Shortest Since Civil War

While the wheat, oats, rye and the fruit crops this year will equal or exceed the average production of the past five years, certain other principal field crops in Pennsylvania will register the lowest production in 50 years, according to the estimates as of September 1, made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The corn crop is likely to be only half the average of the past five years and the lowest since the Civil War. The production is indicated at only slightly more than one-third of the bumper crop of 76,272,000 bushels raised in 1921. The acre yield also establishes a new low for Pennsylvania, being four bushels less than in 1900, 3.5 less than in 1893, and 4.2 bushels less than in 1891—all years of severe drought.

The buckwheat yield has been reduced by the dry weather to the lowest since 1883 and the total crop will probably be the smallest in 54 years. The production is indicated at only approximately half of the 5-year average and only one-fourth as large as the record crop of 9,718,728 bushels produced in 1866.

The potato and tobacco yields have also suffered severely from the lack of rain. The potato crop is forecasted at 18,880,000 bushels, the smallest since 1911. The prospects dwindled 5,800,000 bushels during August and now stand at 7,200,000 bushels less than the average of the past five years.

The tobacco yield, indicated at 37,905,000 pounds, is the lowest since 1906, with the acre yield the smallest since 1895. The crop is 13,000,000 pounds below the 5-year average. A drop of 10,000,000 pounds took place in the estimated crop during August, revealing the severity of the draught.

Only twice in the last 20 years has the hay crop been less than the indicated 1930 harvest. The production is approximately 900,000 tons less than the average of the past five years and 600,000 tons less than the harvest in 1929.

Soft Drinks Pepped Up With Caffeine Unlawful

The sale of cereal beverages or other similar types of non-alcoholic drinks which have been doctored or pepped up by the addition of caffeine, is prohibited by the State Beverage Law, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. A cereal beverage containing caffeine is considered under the law is being misbranded and adulterated.

"It is the desire of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, which is charged with the enforcement of the Beverage Law, to inform all brewers and bottlers regarding the provision of the law so that they may prepare cereal beverages without the addition of caffeine and thus protect themselves from the responsibility of selling an unlawful product," states Dr. James W. Kellogg, Director of the Bureau.

"The position of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in this matter is that caffeine has no place as an ingredient in cereal beverages because the recognized standard for beverages of this class contains no caffeine, even a trace, as a normal constituent," Dr. Kellogg explains. "Recent examinations of samples of cereal beverages have revealed the presence of added caffeine in sufficient quantities to give such drinks a decided 'kick,' thereby containing enough of this stimulant to cause serious illness to those persons who may not be in normal health, if any quantity were consumed.

"The Department intends to enforce the law rigidly against the sale of beverages containing added caffeine, and will hold responsible all persons selling such a beverage. Accordingly, Pennsylvania brewers and bottlers are warned against the practice of placing on sale beverages containing added caffeine as a stimulant."

County Fairs to be Held Next Week

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, there will be three county and local fairs next week. The locations and dates of these are as follows:

County	Place	Date
Bedford	Bedford	Sept. 30—Oct. 3
Lycoming	Hughesville	Sept. 30—Oct. 4
Washington	Burgettstown	Sept. 30—Oct. 3

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PA1.24/4

Growth of Cities, Abandonment of Land, and Building of Country Estates, Golf Links, and Airports Cause 52,202 Decrease in Farms Since 1900

Expansion of urban centers, abandonment of sub-marginal farms, construction of golf links and airports, and the conversion of favorably situated farms into country estates have been primarily responsible for a reduction of 52,202 in number of farms in the Commonwealth since 1900, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Thirty years ago, Pennsylvania agriculture reached its points of maximum expansion as marked by the number of farms. At that time, the Federal Census showed 224,248 farms in the State, an increase of 50,207 over 1870. It is significant, says the Department, that the decrease in farms since 1900, just about equals the increase in farms from 1870 to 1900. This does not mean, however, that most of the farms established in Pennsylvania between 1870 and 1900, eventually had to be abandoned. A study of the census figures since 1870 indicates that counties such as Allegheny, Bucks, Delaware, Philadelphia and Montgomery which contributed only 1,596 to the increase in number of farms from 1870 to 1900, were responsible for 8,897 of the decrease from 1900 to 1930. The decrease, amounting to 43 per cent in these five counties in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas, was 10 per cent greater than the decrease which took place in the primarily rural, north-tier counties.

While the drop in number of farms throughout the State has been approximately 23 per cent during the past 30 years, the estimated decrease in number of acres in principal field crops has been less than 15 per cent. During the same period the farmers have increased the acre yields of these crops 19 per cent. Most gratifying, therefore, is the fact that the total production of the principal field crops has been maintained or slightly increased, in spite of a reduction, of more than 50,000 in number of farms.

NUMBER OF FARMS, BY COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA: 1930, 1920, 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880 and 1870[1]

County	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	Increase 1870–1900	Decrease 1900–1930
PENNSYLVANIA	172,046	202,250	219,295	224,248	211,557	213,542	174,041	50,207	52,202
Adams	3,335	3,451	3,752	3,336	3,336	3,614	3,070	266	1
Allegheny	2,917	3,972	4,985	5,565	5,343	5,530	4,881	684	2,648
Armstrong	2,643	3,771	4,112	4,202	4,127	4,026	3,353	849	1,559
Beaver	1,993	2,514	2,525	2,602	2,672	2,653	2,305	297	609
Bedford	3,196	3,462	3,627	3,615	3,220	3,240	2,372	1,243	419
Berks	5,372	6,089	6,953	7,375	6,952	6,847	6,525	850	2,003
Blair	1,613	1,626	1,865	1,726	1,490	1,536	1,053	673	113
Bradford	4,686	5,290	5,824	6,679	6,415	6,658	6,184	495	1,993
Bucks	4,383	5,714	6,020	6,302	6,364	6,493	6,234	68	1,919
Butler	3,680	5,274	5,075	5,350	5,364	5,384	4,362	988	1,670
Cambria	2,185	2,398	2,761	2,566	2,241	2,437	1,975	591	381
Cameron	189	225	328	387	339	244	171	216	198
Carbon	730	949	936	1,042	982	889	420	622	312
Centre	1,632	2,295	2,608	2,339	2,180	2,400	1,790	549	707
Chester	4,760	5,508	5,666	6,202	6,119	6,116	4,831	1,371	1,442
Clarion	2,163	2,931	3,083	3,192	3,115	3,147	2,418	774	1,029
Clearfield	2,412	3,158	3,642	3,452	2,812	2,730	2,076	1,376	1,040
Clinton	913	1,065	1,268	1,362	1,162	1,108	798	564	449
Columbia	2,275	2,603	2,777	2,760	2,415	2,629	2,109	651	485
Crawford	5,534	6,521	7,115	7,894	7,786	7,444	6,537	1,357	2,360
Cumberland	2,930	3,115	3,043	3,066	2,944	2,983	2,753	313	136
Dauphin	2,297	2,517	2,684	2,844	2,677	2,702	2,235	609	547
Delaware	694	1,287	1,429	1,677	1,469	1,683	1,471	206	983
Elk	790	856	1,073	996	759	718	454	542	206
Erie	4,884	5,485	5,511	5,957	5,483	5,579	4,683	1,274	1,073
Fayette	3,371	3,267	3,818	3,783	3,320	3,231	2,394	1,389	412
Forest	337	416	549	587	491	299	262	325	250
Franklin	3,539	3,884	4,250	3,795	3,295	3,602	1,242	2,553	256
Fulton	1,198	1,350	1,424	1,451	1,305	1,294	1,163	288	253
Greene	2,753	3,168	3,282	3,294	2,924	2,900	2,310	984	541
Huntingdon	1,775	2,111	2,285	2,425	2,391	2,579	2,156	269	650
Indiana	3,047	3,935	4,459	4,475	4,644	4,438	3,621	854	1,428
Jefferson	2,444	2,947	3,165	3,042	2,531	2,576	1,987	1,055	598
Juniata	1,320	1,572	1,695	1,555	1,609	1,772	1,378	177	235
Lackawanna	1,495	1,698	1,692	1,855	1,579	1,707	----------	1,855[2]	360
Lancaster	9,716	11,307	10,835	9,437	9,440	9,070	7,477	1,960	279[3]
Lawrence	2,237	2,464	2,594	2,639	2,575	2,636	2,188	451	402
Lebanon	2,197	2,372	2,525	2,560	2,401	2,476	2,075	485	363
Lehigh	2,313	2,959	3,295	3,299	3,378	3,546	3,045	254	986
Luzerne	2,390	2,965	3,216	3,295	2,850	2,957	3,693	398[4]	905
Lycoming	2,712	3,273	3,689	3,782	3,352	3,452	2,640	1,142	1,070
McKean	914	1,580	1,634	1,877	1,460	1,207	693	1,184	963
Mercer	3,970	4,499	4,816	4,956	5,021	4,835	4,436	520	986
Mifflin	1,107	1,108	1,276	1,249	1,143	1,131	1,078	171	142
Monroe	1,367	1,818	2,097	2,057	1,767	1,774	1,348	709	690
Montgomery	3,356	4,840	5,166	5,860	5,361	6,114	5,396	464	2,504
Montour	696	774	849	842	814	858	737	105	146
Northampton	2,699	3,283	3,565	3,538	3,396	4,004	2,972	566	839
Northumberland	2,133	2,589	2,534	2,604	2,361	2,534	2,087	517	471
Perry	1,866	2,105	2,409	2,286	2,314	2,469	1,918	368	420
Philadelphia	229	423	824	1,072	801	780	898	174	843
Pike	528	690	871	899	960	869	638	261	371
Potter	1,557	1,866	2,401	2,434	2,128	2,100	1,183	1,251	877
Schuylkill	2,505	2,813	3,002	3,011	2,680	2,805	1,855	1,156	506
Snyder	1,599	1,753	1,845	1,854	1,667	1,900	1,188	666	255
Somerset	3,402	3,630	3,933	3,782	3,471	3,393	2,540	1,242	380
Sullivan	719	836	985	979	958	926	883	96	260
Susquehanna	3,171	3,526	4,239	4,675	4,716	4,814	4,191	484	1,504
Tioga	3,182	3,702	4,436	4,829	4,555	4,469	3,211	1,618	1,647
Union	1,154	1,411	1,455	1,521	1,224	1,301	887	634	367
Venango	1,777	2,369	2,793	3,273	3,054	2,808	2,141	1,132	1,496
Warren	2,000	2,353	2,820	3,238	2,881	2,696	2,011	1,227	1,238
Washington	4,338	4,482	4,733	4,742	4,514	4,481	4,104	638	404
Wayne	2,923	3,082	3,449	3,663	3,659	3,586	2,638	1,025	740
Westmoreland	4,743	5,593	5,512	5,402	5,339	5,389	4,191	1,211	659
Wyoming	1,414	1,543	1,756	1,752	1,732	1,647	1,545	207	338
York	7,647	7,818	8,460	8,091	7,730	7,327	6,581	1,510	444

[1] Federal Censuses. 1930 figures are preliminary.
[2] Lackawanna County was formed of part of Luzerne County, August 13, 1878.
[3] Increase.
[4] Decrease due to county reorganization.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Fewer Cattle in Pa. Feed Lots

One of the aftermaths of the summer drought is the empty or half-filled feed lot in the principal cattle feeding sections of Pennsylvania this fall.

From the first of this year until the end of August, farmers in Lancaster County bought only 11,478 head of stocker and feeder cattle for next winter's feeding. This compares with a total of 24,840 steers in the same period last year, a decline of 13,362 animals or almost 54 per cent., according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In August of 1929, steers bought for fattening purposes there numbered 11,346, while only 3,435 head went out to Lancaster farms during August this year.

While sharp reductions in number of feeder cattle coming from Canada and western points are reported, marked increases in receipts from Virginia and West Virginia are shown.

Both the decline in cattle feeding in Lancaster County and heavy selling in Virginia and West Virginia are due to the drought, market officials say. Dry weather caused poor pasturage as well as a shortage of feed and forage crops and as a result, local beef cattle feeders did not buy the usual number of steers. In the Virginias, the drought, more serious than here, forced cattle men to market their stock because of lack of sustenance.

"If the present trend continues, there will be around 60 per cent. fewer cattle fed and available for marketing here next year," E. A. Seaman of the Bureau's Lancaster office, states.

Tomato Seed Certified

As a new service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, inaugurated this year, the certification of tomato seed.

Approximately 300 acres were entered for certification, of which a total of 55.5 acres were finally passed. The certified acreage was divided among three varieties as follows: Marglobe 41.5 acres, Greater Baltimore 8 acres and Bonny Best 6 acres. The certified acreage was all located in Bucks County. Only the three varieties named were accepted for certification purposes because these varieties are fairly distinct and uniform in character, and answer most of the requirements of the market.

The tomato fields certified this season showed very little disease and were uniform and true to varietal type. Several of the fields suffered some during the early part of August due to the drought. However, rains came in sufficient time to produce a heavy crop of fruit and seed.

Farm Products Released From Beetle Quarantine

All restrictions on the movement of farm products in the area within Pennsylvania covered by the Japanese beetle quarantine were removed October 1, according to an order issued by Secretary C. G. Jordan of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is in line with similar action taken by the Federal Department of Agriculture relative to interstate movement of these products.

Restrictions on the movement both intrastate and interstate of cut flowers and other portions of plants will remain in force until and including October 15. Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are enforced throughout the year and are not affected by these orders.

For several weeks past very few beetles have been found in the produce inspected, and the experience of previous years indicates that by October 1, no beetles will be found in farm products. Under the terms of the Japanese beetle quarantine, the removal of restrictions would have taken place normally on October 16. This relaxation refers to this season only, and restrictions will not be removed next year, the Department says, until investigations have determined that the danger period has come to an end.

Garbage Feeding Spreads Hog Cholera

Feeding garbage containing pork scraps and washings to unvaccinated swine is a dangerous practice, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Several recent cases of hog cholera have been traced to this practice, Dr. J. W. Winstanley of the Bureau reports. The germs of hog cholera were apparently brought to the farm on meat and found their way to the hog lot in the garbage. In one case, 29 hogs were lost.

Throwing pork scraps or washings to chickens which come in contact with swine, may lead to the same disastrous consequences. Pigs must be vaccinated, if the risks of garbage feeding are to be eliminated.

White Snakeroot Poisons Livestock

The loss of farm animals—poison by eating white snakeroot in pasture fields—is now being reported from adjoining States and, since the plant is abundant in wooded areas throughout Pennsylvania, can be anticipated here, according to E. M. Gress, botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This weed has small white flowers which form heads that are arranged in rather loose spreading clusters. The plant blooms from July to October or later and may grow to a height of four feet. It is usually found in pastures near wooded areas. Locally, it is known by many different names, such as white sanicle, Indian sanicle, rich weed, hemp agrimony, upland boneset, stevia, and nettle leaved sanicle.

The marked symptom of poisoning in livestock caused by snakeroot is trembling due to muscular weakness which causes the animal finally to fall to the ground.

There is at present no satisfactory remedy for the sickness caused by this poisonous plant. If pastured animals show any symptoms of white snakeroot poisoning, the pasture should be searched for the plant. If found, it should, of course, be eradicated at once, which can be done most effectively by pulling it up by the roots.

County Fair Season Will Soon Close

A record fair season in Pennsylvania will be brought to a close during the third week of October, when the last exhibition on the schedule—that at Franklin in Venango County, is held.

Reports reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicate that record attendance has been experienced at most of the fairs. Fair weather, of which there has been a surplus this summer and early fall, proved advantageous to the fairs in attendance secured. However, in sections of the State where the drought was most severe, several fairs were cancelled.

While October marks the close of the county fair season, November ushers in the local farm products shows of which hundreds are held throughout the Commonwealth. These continue through December and reach a climax with the Statewide exhibition—The Pennsylvania Farm Show, January 19-23, 1931. At the State Show this year, thousands of winners in local exhibitions will compete, in more than 650 classes, for prize money amounting to almost $40,000.

Eight Dairymen Fined For Watering Milk

Eight dairymen supplying milk to a receiving station in the northwestern part of the Commonwealth, were prosecuted recently for delivering watered milk.

Pure food agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, discovered that these farmers were delivering milk to which considerable water had been added. In addition, it was found that some of the milk had been skimmed. Thus, besides being adulterated, the product was deficient in butterfat and milk solids. The farmers involved were promptly arrested, pleaded guilty and paid the fine fixed by law.

"The State will continue to keep a watch on the activities of the prosecuted persons," Dr. James W. Kellogg, Director of the Bureau, states. "Everything possible is being done to protect the public against the sale of adulterated dairy products. A thorough check-up is being made on the deliveries of milk to dairy plants as well as the quality of milk distributed from such plants."

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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More Dogs Licensed; Fewer Owners Fined

The latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicates that 654 more dogs have been licensed, 1,120 more worthless ones have been killed, 1,678 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $4,662.67 less in damage claims has been received so far this year compared with the corresponding period in 1929.

The number of individual dog licenses issued now totals 486,652 compared with 485,998 a year ago. Allegheny County leads with 28,032 licensed dogs. Other counties reporting more than 10,000 licensed dogs are: Berks, Blair, Cambria, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne Montgomery, Northampton, Schuylkill, Washington, Westmoreland and York.

Cambria County leads in prosecutions, the number being 565. Other counties reporting more than 100 prosecutions are Allegheny, Blair, Centre, Dauphin, Fayette, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Somerset, Venango, and Washington.

The number of damage claims so far this year is 1,436 compared to 1,414 during the corresponding period in 1929. The amount of the claims paid is $45,667.90, considerably less than the 1929 figure—$50,330.57.

The following table gives the number of individual licenses issued, the number of damage claims, and the amount of these claims, so far this year:

County	Individual Licenses	Damage Claims	Amount of Claims
Adams	3662	21	$547.80
Allegheny	28032	25	1,330.14
Armstrong	7226	13	262.90
Beaver	8328	12	349.20
Bedford	5756	12	434.40
Berks	15778	25	778.90
Blair	10185	11	223.10
Bradford	5671	72	3,056.10
Bucks	8395	56	1,175.95
Butler	7328	31	1,265.35
Cambria	12188	15	581.40
Cameron	447	--	--------
Carbon	4269	--	--------
Centre	4196	12	312.85
Chester	13481	76	1,899.08
Clarion	3961	4	119.05
Clearfield	6048	3	336.80
Clinton	2794	--	--------
Columbia	5443	1	69.90
Crawford	7430	59	2,127.05
Cumberland	5711	34	975.04
Dauphin	11090	16	604.10
Delaware	10997	22	1,180.40
Elk	2397	--	--------
Erie	11448	42	1,341.05
Fayette	13976	27	1,162.40
Forest	722	--	--------
Franklin	5500	41	1,085.10
Fulton	1715	7	101.40
Greene	4539	87	2,423.50
Huntingdon	4570	5	105.10
Indiana	7395	26	886.90
Jefferson	4621	4	78.70
Juniata	2000	7	304.40
Lackawanna	10393	9	340.05
Lancaster	14159	59	1,420.30
Lawrence	6185	45	1,079.95
Lebanon	5702	14	398.60
Lehigh	8799	39	765.50
Luzerne	20991	3	168.80
Lycoming	7495	6	117.00
McKean	4087	7	161.00
Mercer	8594	36	954.20
Mifflin	3386	5	127.30
Monroe	3132	2	236.00
Montgomery	16689	66	1,948.78
Montour	1437	1	254.00
Northampton	10056	41	877.25
Northumberland	7538	11	440.50
Perry	3619	9	179.20
Pike	1129	--	--------
Potter	1919	7	205.70
Schuylkill	18645	3	150.50
Snyder	1990	4	145.60
Somerset	8389	19	487.30
Sullivan	975	5	220.10
Susquehanna	4440	27	812.70
Tioga	3462	44	1,837.65
Union	1440	1	50.40
Venango	6326	12	286.20
Warren	3699	19	879.80
Washington	16396	78	2,742.06
Wayne	3935	10	245.50
Westmoreland	20072	35	1,639.45
Wyoming	2202	13	313.30
York	12072	40	1,065.15
Total	486,652	1,436	45,667.90

Farmers Reduce Costs By Cooperative Purchasing

Although the marketing of farm products constituted 84 per cent of the $54,527,675 business done by incorporated agricultural cooperative associations of Pennsylvania in 1929, the purchasing of farm supplies amounted to $8,802,142 or 16 per cent of the total business that year, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Statistics gathered by the Bureau show that 16,570 Pennsylvania farmers were members of cooperative purchasing organizations at the close of 1929 and that 24,000 farmers of the Commonwealth purchased a large portion of their supplies in this manner.

The major supplies handled by such associations consist of dairy, hog and poultry feeds, fertilizers, seeds, lime, spray materials, baskets and binder twine. Many associations also purchase for their patrons, such miscellaneous supplies as fencing, tile, paints, tires, oil, roofing paper, bags, etc., but most organizations specialize in supplies which can be purchased in carlot quantities and which can be distributed direct from cardoor.

"The theory of operation of such organizations," H. A. Hanemann of the Bureau explains, "is that by purchasing in large quantities, distributing from cardoor and selling for cash only, the cost of farm supplies to their members and patrons can be materially reduced and at the same time the quality of the supplies can be improved. Many associations in Pennsylvania have successfully put this theory into practice. Another advantage is that the volume of supplies handled encourages manufacturers to make offerings to the cooperative at their lowest quotations.

"All farmers are not able to avail themselves of the opportunities presented by this method of buying farm supplies, because they are not able to pay cash for their purchases. But to the farmer whose credit is good at his bank, or who has the cash with which to pay, cooperative purchasing of supplies offers a real opportunity to reduce his production costs, especially during a year like the present when more than the normal amount of feed will have to be purchased. As one prominent farmer who is actively engaged in managing such an organization has stated, 'The cooperative purchasing organization should be to the farmers who compose it, what the purchasing department is to the large corporation. Cooperative purchasing offers farmers a tangible means of lowering production costs, the most effective method yet devised for increasing income.'"

Iowa Supreme Court Upholds TB Work

The supreme court of Iowa has sustained the law under which the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is being conducted in that State, according to information reaching the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The case before the court resulted from the efforts of certain cattle owners to obtain an injunction against the State and county authorities to prevent the tuberculin testing of cattle. In rendering its decision, which in every particular was favorable to the continuation of tuberculin testing in Iowa, the supreme court reversed the opinion of a local judge. "Careful reading," the decision stated, "convinces us that the test is reliable, useful, and advantageous." The supreme court also upheld the view that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to human beings.

The decision is considered by State and Federal veterinary officials to place a highly constructive legal interpretation on tuberculosis eradication work. The court's decision, the officials point out, is in accord with scientific information on the reliability of the tuberculin test and its application in the uniform plan by which all the States and the Federal Government are steadily eradicating the disease.

More than one-third of all the counties in the United States are now practically free from bovine tuberculosis. On October 1, there were 1,035 counties classified as "modified accredited areas"—areas in which tuberculosis had been reduced to not more than one-half of one per cent of the cattle population. Pennsylvania has 32 counties in this total, according to the State Bureau of Animal Industry.

Bulletins on Insects Are Most Popular

A careful record kept the past four months, indicate that publications on the life history and control of insects were the most popular bulletins of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, during the summer months, officials state.

Thousands of the following publications were requested by farmers, and others interested in plant culture: No. 432, Insect Pests of the Household; No. 433, Grape Insects and Diseases; No. 441, Rose Insects and Diseases; No. 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; No. 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; No. 477, The Oriental Fruit Moth in Pennsylvania; No. 480, Scale Insects Injurious in Pennsylvania; and No. 489, The Mexican Bean Beetle.

Bulletins on other subjects, for which numerous requests were received, include: No. 448, Pennsylvania Weeds: No. 453, Poultry Diseases; No. 484, Agriculture in Pennsylvania; and a bulletin entitled "Compilation of Laws Relating to Agriculture."

Farm Show Winners Offered $37,747 In Cash Premiums

Exhibitors in the competitive departments at the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in the mammoth new exposition building, Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931, will be offered $37,747 in cash prizes, according to a 96-page premium list now being printed.

This premium list will show the distribution of the prize money among 650 classes in the twenty-one departments of the Show. Four hundred of these classes, and eight full departments are new features.

The amount of prize money offered at the first show in the new building exceeds the total paid as premiums in all of the previous fourteen State exhibitions combined, according to R. G. Bressler, Director.

The following table shows the prize money offered, by departments, at the coming Show as well as the amount offered at the last Show:

Department	Offered Next Show	Offered Last Show
Horse	$3,540.00	-------
Sheep	3,305.00	Special Awards
Swine	1,640.00	Special Awards
Beef Cattle	4,132.50	Special Awards
Dairy Cattle	8,313.00	Educational
Dairy Products	111.00	$111.00
Corn	762.50	684.00
Small Grains	136.00	127.00
Potatoes	837.75	503.00
Tobacco	61.50	61.50
Apples	1,337.75	1,337.75
Vegetables	332.50	208.00
Flowers	829.00	------
Maple Products	98.00	40.00
Apiary Products	303.50	232.50
Wool	200.00	200.00
Home Economics	934.50	114.75
Eggs	518.00	416.00
Poultry	8,354.50	4,212.00
Dramatics	1,910.00	------
Horseshoe Pitching	90.00	------
Total	$37,747.00	$8,247.50

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Slight Recovery In Crop Prospects

While a slight recovery was made in the condition of growing crops in most parts of the Commonwealth during September due to local rains, the corn crop still remains as the smallest since the Civil War, the buckwheat production at only slightly more than one-half of an average crop, the potato yield at 6,000,000 bushels below the 5-year average, hay at 1,000,000 tons short of normal and tobacco at 10,000,000 pounds under the 1924-1928 average, according to Federal-State estimates.

On the other hand, wheat production is estimated at 5,000,000 bushels and oats at 2,500,000 bushels above the average. Apples will be 2,500,000 bushels above the 1929 harvest, but 1,000,000 bushels short of the average. Peaches are estimated at only slightly more than one-half of the average. The pear crop is twice as large as the 1929 production, while grapes will be about 1,000 tons short of normal.

The following table gives the October 1 forecast and the five-year average production for the principal field and fruit crops grown in Pennsylvania:

Crops	October 1 forecast	5-year average
Corn (bus.)	29,084,000	55,440,000
Winter Wheat (bus.)	25,110,000	20,375,000
Oats (bus.)	39,938,000	37,308,000
Rye (bus.)	2,210,000	1,693,000
Buckwheat (bus.)	2,256,000	4,179,000
Potatoes (bus.)	20,060,000	26,036,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	40,898,000	50,856,000
Hay (tons)	3,670,000	4,548,000
Apples (bus.)	8,326,000	9,372,000
Peaches (bus.)	936,000	1,525,000
Pears (bus.)	595,000	573,000
Grapes (tons)	17,550	18,714

Bootleg Ice Cream

Dr. James W. Kellogg, Director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued the following statement regarding a practice which he terms "bootlegging ice cream:"

"The practice of 'bootlegging' ice cream, which has come to the attention of the Department recently, consists of an unscrupulous manufacturer taking advantage of another manufacturer's contract for the sale of a well-known recognized brand of ice cream by substituting the former's own brand to be sold under the advertising devices and contracts of the other manufacturer. For example, a manufacturer of a well advertised and recognized brand of ice cream makes a contract for the exclusive sale of that brand of ice cream with a certain dealer, supplying cabinets, advertising matter and display signs, whereupon another manufacturer persuades the dealer to purchase his cream at a much less price per gallon and selling the same in lieu of the original brand of ice cream, taking advantage of the equipment and advertising of the manufacturer of the well-known brand.

"In some cases these manufacturers entering into such a competition buy so-called ice cream mixes from wholesalers and without much equipment can arrange to complete the product by addition of flavors, fruit, etc. at a much less cost than the person can afford to manufacture and advertise when operating a well-equipped ice cream factory.

"Such a substitution of ice cream is in direct violation of the Ice Cream Law, Section 3, which makes it unlawful for any person to sell any ice cream from any container which is falsely labeled or branded or to misrepresent in any way the place of manufacture of ice cream or the name of the manufacturer thereof.

"While the practice has not gained a very strong foothold in Pennsylvania, ice cream dealers are warned against the sale or substitution of so-called 'bootleg' ice cream for the product which they may be selling under contract with other ice cream manufacturers.

"A checkup is being made by agents of the Bureau regarding correctness of advertising and selling ice cream throughout the Commonwealth and any person found engaging in dispensing 'bootleg' ice cream will be held responsible under the provisions of the Ice Cream Law."

523 Nurseries Sell Stock in Pennsylvania

Five hundred and twenty-three nurseries were permitted to sell nursery stock in Pennsylvania during 1930 and these contained 7,690 acres of stock consisting of every conceivable type of trees and other plants adapted to use in this Commonwealth, according to F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

To carry out the provisions of the law, nursery inspectors made almost 2,000 inspections this year, finding and requiring the eradication of any infestations of nursery pests before issuing permits. The six nursery inspectors who covered the State, report high quality stock being grown throughout the Commonwealth, as is evidenced by the fact that permits were refused only 10 applicants, compared with 37 a year ago. These refusals represent a very small acreage in proportion to the total amount of nursery stock grown and is regarded as especially encouraging since there exists 62 known pests of young plants with which nurserymen must contend. The Bureau of Plant Industry recommends Pennsylvania-grown nursery stock and urges all persons who contemplate planting to inquire of the available stock and purchase from the nearest nursery.

Mr. Trimble explains that all persons or firms soliciting the sale of nursery stock are required by State law to be licensed. Therefore, in order to make sure of reliability, prospective purchasers can secure a list of these licensed nurserymen by addressing a request to the Bureau in Harrisburg.

Bulk Apples Now Bought by Grade

The Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announces that ten state inspectors are now located at apple canneries and barreling plants in the Commonwealth. It is estimated that more than a million bushels of bulk apples will be inspected by these men this season.

The old system of placing a flat price on the fruit while it is still on the trees appears to have been relegated to the past in favor of the new plan where purchases are made on the basis of Federal grades, D. M. James, of the Bureau, states. It is believed that placing the apple industry on a basis where a grower receives pay for his fruit in accordance with its quality, will do much to improve the cultural methods used in Pennsylvania orchards.

Beetle Traps Described

Improvements in the type of traps and bait used in trapping Japanese beetles are described in a new Federal publication which may be obtained free upon application to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This 16-page bulletin reviews briefly the progress made during the summers of 1928 and 1929 and gives recommendations for trapping these beetles.

After making a thorough study of traps and the methods used in trapping, the authors of the bulletin express the belief that trapping is an effective and inexpensive means of capturing large numbers of beetles. However, they warn that traps should not be expected to protect fruit, flowers, or foliage from the attacks of the beetle. Representatives of the State Bureau of Plant Industry explain that traps are most effective when used on a community basis rather than when used by scattered individuals.

Many Requests for Show Prize List

Hundreds of requests are being received from farmers throughout the Commonwealth for the premium list of the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, which will be held in the new exposition building in Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931, according to Show officials.

More than 2,000 copies of the leaflet giving the prize list of the apple department, have been distributed already. By November 1, it is expected that 15,000 copies of the general premium list, which gives the distribution of $37,747 in prize money, will be distributed to prospective show exhibitors.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vaccination is Advised To Prevent Hog Cholera

Existing farm conditions in Pennsylvania are favorable for an increase in hog cholera, and unless owners of swine take every available precaution, increased losses are likely to follow, asserts T. E. Munce, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The use of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus has been reduced 25 per cent so far this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1929. This growing increase of unvaccinated swine on farms coupled with the shortage in water and feed supplies in many sections, places the swine industry in a dangerous position. Lower vitality, unvaccinated swine are predisposing causes for hog cholera, especially during the sudden temperatures and seasonal changes of the late fall and early winter months.

Conditions in the past, similar to those existing in Pennsylvania at the present time, have been followed by more than the usual amount of hog cholera. The most inexpensive and best form of insurance against this disease, is vaccination. Swine growers can be no more successful in raising swine under present conditions without vaccinating their animals, than fruit or potato growers can successfully raise good and paying crops without systematic spraying. Furthermore, the cost of vaccination is so small compared to the possible loss resulting from an outbreak of the disease, that a program of swine raising which does not include prompt vaccination, is one that might properly be labeled "Penny wise and pound foolish."

Another important consequence of present conditions, is that the reduced use of anti-hog cholera serum and virus results in reduced production. This lessened supply of anti-hog cholera serum and virus quickly becomes a serious shortage, once hog cholera suddenly spreads over the country, because considerable time is required in the manufacture of a potent product.

Farm Board Member To Discuss Plans At Conference

Credit, membership problems, plans for future development, and management responsibilities will be among the topics discussed at the three-day Cooperative Conference at the Pennsylvania State College, November 20-22, according to H. A. Hanemann, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

One of the leading speakers will be Charles Wilson, a member of the Federal Farm Board, who will discuss the plans of the Board for cooperative associations in the northeastern States.

"A Sound Marketing Organization and Membership," is the subject of an address by H. D. Allebach, President, Interstate Milk Producers Association. Other topics include, "Credit Extensions and Collections" by M. C. Black, Allegheny County Cooperative Association, M. S. Janes, Union City Cooperative Association and F. O. Kuhns, Wysox Farmers Cooperative Company; "Federated Buying" by G. A. Shiffert, Northampton County Cooperative Association; "Some Results of a Study of Membership Problems" by J. K. Stern, Department of Agricultural Economics, State College; "The Background, Accomplishments and Aims of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange" by Quentin Reynolds, general manager; "The Background, Accomplishments and Aims of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange" by H. E. Babcock, general manager; "Membership Responsibilities" by W. V. Dennis, Department of Agricultural Economics, State College; "Marketing Plans of the Grange League Federation" by H. E. Babcock; "Management Responsibilities" by F. E. Manning, Division of Agricultural Economics Extension, State College; "Annual Reports" by H. A. Hanemann, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

A large representation from the 48,000 members of cooperative associations in Pennsylvania is expected at the conference. These associations transacted a business amounting to $54,527,675 in the Commonwealth in 1929, according to Mr. Hanemann.

Commission Merchants Law Regulations Available

Printed rules and regulations of the United States Secretary of Agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, popularly known as the "Commission Merchants Licensing Law" may now be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The regulations include a statement on departmental interpretation and construction of the Act.

Potato Tuber Moth Found in Pennsylvania

Potatoes infested with the potato tuber moth, a serious pest in several southern and western states, have been found in Franklin County, according to an announcement by R. H. Bell, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. An investigation revealed that the tubers containing the unwelcome insects were transported by truck from Baltimore and were distributed by a dealer in Shippensburg. Every possible effort is being made by state inspectors to secure and destroy all infested potatoes in order that the insect may not become established in Pennsylvania.

The insect is particularly destructive in the "worm stage" when it feeds on the interior of potatoes. The pest usually enters the potato at an eye and the only external evidence is the dark sawdust castings about the eyes of the tuber. Upon opening the potato, it is found that the worm has made irregular, rust-appearing tunnels throughout the tuber, rendering it unfit for food.

An actual field infestation of this insect has never been found in the Commonwealth, entomologists report. In 1925 an infestation was found at Wilkes-Barre in a shipment of potatoes from the South. These were quarantined and destroyed with the result that a more serious infestation was prevented.

It is believed that the potato tuber moth might easily become a pest in stored potatoes, and in a favorable season, might prove destructive to tobacco plants, if allowed to establish itself in Pennsylvania.

The Plant Pest Act of 1927 (sections 18-20), authorizes the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to quarantine and destroy all plants and plant material infested with harmful insect pests. Under this authority, representatives of this Department are making a thorough check on the importation of potatoes from infested areas. It is hoped that the present situation can be handled without more drastic action.

The Department advises all potato dealers receiving shipments, either by rail or by truck from the South, to be extremely careful about purchasing stock which may carry the tuber moth. Low grade tubers are most likely to be infested with the insect.

The Department is anxious to secure from any part of the State, specimens of potatoes affected as above described. Such specimens should be sent to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, accompanied by a letter stating where the potatoes were grown.

U. S. Turkey Crop Is Slightly Smaller

While the turkey crop in Pennsylvania is estimated at eight per cent larger than a year ago, the crop for the country as a whole is three per cent smaller, according to the Federal State Crop Reporting Service. The decrease in the principal area of commercial supply, the States from the Dakotas to Texas and westward, amounts to about 10 per cent. The increases in other sections, which tended to offset the decreases in the commercial area, were mostly in the East Central States, being largely in the States where the drought of last spring and summer was most severe.

In general, the dry, hot weather of the past season was exceptionally favorable for raising young turkeys and the proportion of turkeys raised to poults hatched was larger than usual. This had the effect of offsetting to considerable extent the decrease in hatchings due to the relatively unfavorable prices received last year.

In spite of the shortage of feed supplies in some areas the condition of the young turkeys about October 1st this year as reported by growers was about the same as of the corresponding date last year. For the country as a whole, the proportions of the turkeys that would be ready for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets this year were reported as practically the same as last year. About 51 per cent will be ready for the Thanksgiving market, 38 per cent for the Christmas market and 11 per cent later in the season.

Stop 1,271,444 Cars In Beetle Inspection

Road patrols stopped 1,271,444 cars in their Japanese beetle inspection work in Pennsylvania this past summer, according to a report from J. K. Gould, Federal division supervisor, to R. H. Bell, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

As an additional precaution to prevent the spread of beetles, 12,126,134 plants were certified for transportation to points outside of the beetle area, 2,066 being treated before certification. Besides individual plants, 813,896 packages of farm produce were certified.

During the year, 1,856 beetles were found in farm products inspected. This compares with 2,739 in 1929.

Farm Decrease Less Than In Nearby States

With one exception, the percentage decrease in number of farms between 1920 and 1930 was the lowest in Pennsylvania of any New England or Middle Atlantic State, according to census figures reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The percentage decrease in Pennsylvania is 14.9 compared to 17.1 for New York, 17.3 for New Jersey, 22.8 for Connecticut, 17.6 for Rhode Island, 20.0 for Massachusetts, 14.0 for Vermont, 27.6 for New Hampshire and 18.3 for Maine.

Other states in which the decrease was approximately the same as in Pennsylvania, includes: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Georgia and Montana.

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PA1.24/4

Bakers Being Advised Of Requirements For Whole Wheat Bread

"What is whole wheat bread?"

In answer to this question, Dr. James W. Kellogg, Director and Chief Chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued the following statement:

"At a recent conference of the Board of Chemists of the Bureau, standards for whole wheat flour and whole wheat bread were adopted. These standards are in close conformity with the standards promulgated by the National Food Standards Committee, representing the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture and of those States charged with the enforcement of food laws.

The adopted standards are as follows:

"Whole wheat flour, entire wheat flour, graham flour is the clean, sound product made by grinding wheat, and contains, in their natural proportions, all of the constituents of the clean grain.

"Whole wheat bread is wheat bread dough in which the flour constituents consist entirely of whole wheat flour.

"Therefore, whole wheat bread is required to be made in such a manner as it will contain all of the principal constituents of the wheat grain.

"Any bread which is made from a mixture of white flour and whole wheat flour or any such similar type of bread composed of varying proportions of whole wheat flour with white flour is required to be sold, designed and labeled in such a manner as to show its composition and its deviation from the standards for whole wheat bread.

"Bakers are, therefore, being notified of the requirements and are accordingly requested to prepare their whole wheat bread so that it will meet the requirements."

Baby Chicks Hatched Eleven Months of Year

In contrast to the "setting hen" days of the past when most chicks were hatched during a short period in the spring, "peeps" are now being hatched commercially 11 months of the year, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

"There is a marked tendency in Pennsylvania, both to advance and to prolong the hatching season for chicks," the latest hatchery reports indicate. "Of hatcherymen reporting, 3 per cent indicated the 1930 season to have actually begun the previous December. Several hatches came off as early as the second week of that month. The last hatch reported for the season was October 30. Only a gap of one month remains until the business becomes a year-round proposition in this State, and some hatcherymen are planning to bridge the gap this November by producing chicks for broilers. The average date of the first hatch this year was February 25, and of the last hatch June 7. The maximum operating period reported for any one hatchery was ten months.

"Hatcherymen who have their plans made for the next year indicate an intended increase of from 3 to 4 per cent in incubator capacity. This same group reported an increase of 11 per cent in capacity for 1930 over 1929, whereas the increase intended by hatcherymen cooperating last October was only 4 per cent. Some are increasing capacity of incubators so that they may get earlier chicks, rather than more, in order to meet the increasing orders for March and April delivery.

"Of the chickens raised on farms in Pennsylvania this year 50 per cent were hatched in commerical hatcheries."

Less Food Reported In Cold Storage

Less food was reported as being held in the 72 licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on September 30 this year than on the corresponding date a year ago, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The report shows a reduction of approximately 2,200,000 pounds of butter, 320,000 pounds of poultry, 2,100,000 pounds of fish, 1,000 pounds of game and 1,400,000 pounds of pork in cold storage when September 30, 1930, is compared with September 30, 1929. On the other hand, the amounts of eggs, beef, veal and mutton are somewhat larger.

In the United States as a whole, total cold storage holdings of creamery butter, poultry, meats, and lard on October 1 were less than holdings on October 1, a year ago, and below the average holdings on that date for the past five years, according to a Federal report.

The figures for September 30, 1930, and the corresponding figures for the year previous are:

	1930	1929
Eggs in shell (dozs.) ..	19,975,756	15,945,624
Eggs out shell (lbs.) ..	5,426,592	3,407,724
Butter (lbs.)	8,214,711	10,482,977
Poultry (lbs.)	2,371,666	2,692,300
Fish (lbs.)	3,039,971	5,154,424
Game (lbs.)	2,101	3,097
Beef (lbs.)	2,731,697	1,924,333
Veal (lbs.)	126,839	90,972
Mutton (lbs.)	265,098	155,589
Pork (lbs.)	3,040,773	4,484,888

More Rabid Dogs; Fewer Persons Bitten

Forty-three more positive cases of rabies have been reported so far this year in Pennsylvania than during the corresponding period in 1929, but 33 fewer persons and 1,133 fewer animals have been bitten, according to the records kept by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Totals for 1930 to date include 299 positive cases, 210 persons bitten, and 1304 animals bitten while the totals for the corresponding 1929 period are 256 positive cases, 243 persons bitten and 2,437 animals bitten.

Due to the prompt determination of rabies in dogs after persons have been bitten, and to the Pastuer treatment, the death of persons from rabid dog bites has been small in the Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Department of Health reports six deaths from rabies in 1929 and three during the first seven months of 1930.

If every dog owner in the State would keep his or her dog under proper control at all times, the prevalence of rabid dogs could be greatly reduced, officials assert.

Low Priced Grain Revives Local Milling

The prevailing low price level has caused many farmers to revert to the old time practice of taking their grain to local mills for grinding into flour and feed, states George A. Stuart, Director, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Hundreds of small grist mills, some of which have been shut down for years, are now running on full schedule to accommodate local farmers, according to reports reaching the Bureau of Markets. More home baking is very noticeable and home mixing of feeds has increased greatly, these reports indicate. In response to requests, the Bureau has secured feed formulas for laying mashes, scratch feed, dairy feed and even hog feed, and has included them in its weekly mill report in order to assist millers in mixing balanced feeding rations.

Bureau Issues Leaflet Explaining Dog Law

In order to comply with the growing demand for information on the Pennsylvania Dog Law, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued an eight-page leaflet giving the important provisions of the Law and other pertinent facts regarding the enforcement of the Law.

It is explained that a dog is personal property under the law, that its value can be recovered if illegally killed and that without the Law the malicious dog poisoner would increase his activities.

The effective work accomplished by many local police officers is shown. More than 18,000 stray unlicensed dogs are killed annually by these officers and more than $36,000 is paid to them annually for this work, the leaflet indicates.

Several suggestions which Bureau officials ask dog owners to follow at all times are the following:

"See that your dog is licensed and wearing a tag.

"Keep your dog under control.

"Make your dog an asset and not a liability.

"Do not hesitate to report the careless dog owner, whether he be a violator of the dog or game laws.

"Do not hesitate to call attention of local police or constables where dogs are running at large—a menace to the public and their property."

The leaflet can be secured by addressing a request to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg.

Reduced Rates On Feed Extended

The decision by many railroads to extend from October 31 to November 31 the time for making emergency shipments of feed and livestock at reduced rates, was a most encouraging development in the drought relief program. Dr. C. W. Warburton, secretary of the Federal Drought Relief Committee, announced on October 27.

Dr. Warburton reports that already, farmers of Tennessee have bought 1,000 cars of feed, on which the savings in freight rates amounted to $50 a car, and that one county in Virginia has reported an estimated saving of $55,000. Fifty-eight Virginia counties have reported a saving of about $630,000. There are now 1,016 counties on the list of counties eligible for the reduced rates. The Pennsylvania counties are: Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon and York.

Apples Inspected In Eight Counties

During the past month, 35 inspectors of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, certified almost 500,000 bushels of apples which were shipped by the carload from points in Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, York, Dauphin, Perry, Wyoming and Lehigh Counties, according to D. M. James, supervising inspector.

At the same time, 10 inspectors in Erie County certified 700 carloads of grapes. All grapes received by the large juice plants in the County were inspected.

At apple canneries and barreling plants in the commercial district, 12 inspectors classified nearly 500,000 bushels of bulk apples, and the total is expected to reach a million bushels this year.

It is anticipated that by the end of the season fully 70 per cent of the carlot apple shipments and 95 per cent of the grape shipments will have been inspected by State representatives.

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Fruits and Vegetables Come From All Parts of World to Feed Pennsylvania Consumers

The enormous consuming power of local markets is strikingly illustrated by the fact that every state in the Union, except Rhode Island and Nevada, and many foreign countries ship fruits and vegetables into Pennsylvania to feed the ten million inhabitants of the Commonwealth, states D. M. James, of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in the Bureau's most recent publication entitled "The Fruit and Vegetable Supply for Fifteen Cities."

In the combined carlot receipts of apples, cabbage, celery, grapes, lettuce, onions, peaches, potatoes and turnips, Pennsylvania ranked fourth of all the states in supplying these commodities to local cities during 1929, following California, New York and Virginia in the order named, Mr. James reports. California is the chief shipper of fruits and vegetables supplying nearly 25 per cent of the nine products to Pennsylvania markets in 1929. In addition, the Pacific Coast State ships over half the oranges and cantaloupes used, as well as numerous other products.

Receipts From New York

Receipts from New York State have declined steadily since 1924, while receipts from Virginia have increased. Arizona, Maine and Texas are other states which have shown a marked increase since 1923, supplying principally lettuce, potatoes and onions, respectively.

The statistics indicate that changes are taking place in the fruit and vegetable business in many of the smaller cities of the Commonwealth. Many of these cities in 1925, or previously, received a great deal more of their produce supply by rail shipments than is the case at the present time. Allentown has decreased from 1,836 cars received in 1925 to only 984 in 1929. Altoona has dropped in carlot receipts from 2,212 to 1,292 during the same period.

Bethlehem, Easton, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, Reading and York have all shown the same tendency to receive a lighter supply of produce by rail than formerly. These cities are all within easy truck haul distance of either Philadelphia, Pittsburgh or Baltimore, and a great deal of produce which had previously been received in solid cars from producing sections, or in mixed cars from the larger produce markets, is now being purchased daily in the produce markets of the larger cities, and being trucked to the smaller cities. However, Erie, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport have increased receipts of carlots during the past five years in the face of increased truck hauling.

Produce Dealers Must Secure Federal License

All commission merchants, dealers, or brokers in fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate trade must procure Federal licenses from the U. S. Department of Agriculture by December 10, or be subject to a fine of not to exceed $500 plus $25 for each day they operate without license. These penalties are prescribed by the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930. Cooperative associations which market the products of their members either direct or through agents or distributors also must take out licenses.

Approximately 30,000 produce dealers in the United States are subject to the provisions of this law. Applications for licenses should be filed at once in order to insure licensing by December 10. Applications may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Federal departments announced the provisions of the licensing law several months ago and urged members of the produce trade to procure licenses before the date set by Congress, December 10. Nevertheless, only a few thousand applications have been received to date. Government officials declare that they are without power to extend the date of issuance of licenses, and that they will be compelled to carry out the penalty provisions after December 10.

Farmers who sell only produce which they raise are exempt from the law. Any person buying produce solely for sale at retail, not to exceed twenty car-loads in any calendar year, also is exempt.

91 Food Dealers Are Prosecuted

Ninety-one dealers in food products, were prosecuted in Pennsylvania during October, according to a report made by Dr. James W. Kellogg, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, to Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan.

These prosecutions include 10 under the general food law involving bakery products artificially colored, adulterated catsup, and decomposed pears and potatoes. There were 2 unlawful sales of adulterated butter, 8 violations of the beverage law, 36 violations of the fresh eggs law where stale eggs were sold as fresh eggs, 4 violations of the cold storage law, 3 of adulterated fresh meats, 3 deficient ice creams, 1 unlawful sale of milk for drinking purposes, 1 violation each of the oleomargarine and vinegar laws and 17 violations of the milk and cream law, involving the sale of deficient and watered milk.

The 91 prosecutions during October compare with 85 during the previous month, and 131 during October, 1929.

State Leads In Corn Borer Control

Pennsylvania is the only State infested with the European corn borer, to show a reduction in borer population when the rate of infestation in 1930 is compared to that of 1925, according to R. H. Bell, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The average number of borers in the infested area per 100 plants was 1.91 in 1925. This increased to 5.40 in 1926 and 5.49 in 1927. Through the rigid enforcement of corn borer clean-up regulations, the infestation was reduced to .74 per 100 plants in 1928, was held at .96 in 1929 and reduced to .68 in 1930. The decrease from 1925 to 1930 was 1.23 borers per 100 plants. In Michigan during this same period the borer population increased 11.23 per 100 plants, in Indiana .43, in Ohio 3.23, and in New York State 8.41.

The splendid cooperation of corn growers and gardeners in the clean-up of all corn remnants each year before the new crop is planted, has been an important factor in the excellent results secured in corn borer control work in this Commonwealth, Mr. Bell explains.

Sixteen Townships Added To Beetle Regulated Area

On November 10, the revised Federal Japanese Beetle Quarantine became effective in Pennsylvania.

Sixteen townships in Lycoming and Clinton Counties were added to the lightly infested area, while eight townships in Cumberland, Perry and Union Counties, which were in the lightly infested area during the past year, were placed in the generally infested area.

The townships added in the lightly infested area are: Allison, Castanea, Crawford, Dunnstable, Pine Creek, Wayne and Woodward in Clinton County; and Bastress, Brady, Limestone, Nippenose, Piatt, Porter, Susquehanna, Washington and Woodward in Lycoming County.

The new townships in the generally infested area are: Dickinson, North Middleton and South Middleton in Cumberland County; Carroll in Perry County; and Buffalo, East Buffalo, Kelly and Union in Union County.

In the lightly infested area, restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery stock and ornamental plants, sand (except for construction purposes) soil, earth, compost and manure, but not on the movement of farm products. In the generally infested area, all restrictions apply, including those on the movement of farm products.

While the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has not revised its quarantine, officials point out that the local regulations will coincide in all important details with the Federal Quarantine. The Federal regulations are adopted after conferences are held and recommendations made by local officials. It is expected that the State quarantine will be revised within the next few weeks.

Record Interest In Coming Farm Show

In response to a flood of requests for information, more than 15,000 premium lists of the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931, have been mailed, according to R. G. Bressler, Director.

"We have never before experienced such wide, enthusiastic interest in this annual event," he states. "More than 80 per cent of the commercial exhibit booths are now under contract. Furthermore, there is every indication the displays of farm and home products, poultry and livestock will fill to overflowing, all the space alloted. This is especially encouraging since the space was set aside early in the year before the worst drought in history hit the agriculture of the State.

"We have provided approximately three times as much space for competitive exhibitors as in any previous show, and it appears now that every square foot will be required for the entries which promise to be of unusually high quality in spite of the unfavorable season in many sections of the Commonwealth.

"The interest is especially keen in the livestock departments, which for the most part are new features of the Show.

"The poultry, egg and wool exhibits will, in all probability, continue their established reputations of being among the largest exhibits of their kind in the United States."

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Dairying Leads as Farm Enterprise

Dairying, a business which less than a century ago was represented by the "family cow," the hand-powered dash churn, and the milk crocks on the cellar or spring house floor, is now by far the outstanding farm enterprise in Pennsylvania, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Federal statistics indicate that the sale of milk alone is the source of a greater cash income to farmers than the sale of all field, fruit and vegetable crops combined. Furthermore, the revenue from milk equals approximately one-half of the total cash income from all livestock and livestock products sold from the farm.

It has been estimated that dairying is the principal source of income on approximately 100,000 of the State's 172,000 farms. Not long ago, a study of the principal sources of farm revenue in 40 of the leading agricultural counties of the Commonwealth revealed that milk led in 33.

In total value of dairy cows, Pennsylvania stands fifth among the states, being outranked only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin and in average value per head, exceeds all these states, excepting New York. Almost 80 per cent of the farms in Pennsylvania have dairy cattle, according to the last triennial census.

The following table gives the cash income from products sold by Pennsylvania farmers in 1928:

Products		Cash Income
Milk		$84,950,000
Other livestock and livestock products		94,070,000
Eggs (chicken)	$38,941,000	
Cattle and calves	20,646,000	
Hogs	15,896,000	
Chickens	15,128,000	
Sheep and lambs	1,814,000	
Wool	1,238,000	
Honey and beeswax	407,000	
Field crops, fruit, etc.		$82,083,000
Grand total		$261,103,000

46,000 Bushels of Potatoes Certified

More than 46,000 bushels of seed potatoes were certified in Pennsylvania this year, according to K. W. Lauer of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Because of the adverse conditions during the later part of the growing season, the production compared to last year's crop was considerably reduced. Last year's production figures showed an average per acre yield of 247.8 bushels as compared with 207.7 bushels for 1930. The highest yield reported this year was grown by Robert Getz of Carbon County, who grew an average of 407 bushels per acre on a 7-acre field.

Sixty-three potato growers of the State made application for the certification of 359.0 acres. Out of this number, 37 growers, representing a total acreage of 221.50 met the requirements and succeeded in having their fields passed. The varieties certified this year include the Irish Cobbler with 1,962 bushels, White Rurals 9,092 bushels and Russet Rurals 34,962 bushels, making a total production of 46,016 bushels. The crop this year is distributed among 13 counties.

"Many of the fields that were entered for certification failed to pass the requirements because of the dry weather," Mr. Lauer explains. "While the drought affected all the fields entered for certification, only those fields that showed the necessary amount of thrift and vigor were accepted for final certification.

"The certified seed crop as a whole this year is very uniform, typically shaped for the variety, and small to medium in size which makes a most desirable seed. Because of the good seed stock planted, the crop this year showed very little disease.

"Many of the growers are reporting an excellent demand for certified seed. In fact a number of growers have already sold out their entire crop. Most of this demand has been coming from sources within the counties that are producing the seed."

The following table gives, by counties, the number of growers and the number of acres and bushels certified:

County	Growers	Acres	Bushels Certified
Bradford	1	8.0	2,860
Butler	1	4.0	1,000
Cambria	13	54.75	10,148
Carbon	1	13.0	4,200
Indiana	1	2.0	200
Lawrence	1	4.0	900
Lehigh	2	14.0	5,050
Lycoming	1	5.0	1,200
Potter	1	38.0	6,138
Somerset	11	32.50	7,183
Sullivan	2	5.25	1,650
Warren	1	4.0	750
York	1	37.0	4,737
Total	37	221.50	46,016

Fake Commission Men

Farmers who intrust the sale of their products to commission men in the large eastern cities are urged by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to be extremely careful about the type of dealer selected.

"The farmer who consigns products only a few times a year is the one who is most likely to be careless about the reliability of the commission man to whom consignments are made," officials of the bureau explain. "Crooked commission men make a special effort to secure the patronage of such occasional shippers. They promise unusual returns, but when final settlement is made (if made at all), the price is likely to be very unsatisfactory. Complaints of such treatment are received by the bureau from farmers in many other states as well as in Pennsylvania.

"The best way to deal with the dishonest commission agent, is not to deal with him at all. There are too many honest men willing to handle the farmer's shipments, to warrant taking any chances with crooks.

"Farmers who are not experienced in dealing with commission men and are confronted with the problem of knowing what commission agency to consign shipments to, are urged to seek the advice of their county agents and local bankers or make inquiry to the bureau of markets at Harrisburg. It is always best to establish the reliability of a commission man who is handling the farmer's business for the first time, before the first shipment is made.

"After December 10, all commission merchants, dealers or brokers in fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate trade must be licensed by the Federal Government. This will greatly facilitate check-ups on dealers, since lists of the ones licensed will be made available."

9,358 Bee Colonies Found Illegally Hived

Inspection of 48,246 colonies of bees in 32 counties in Pennsylvania this year revealed that 4,783, or approximately 10 per cent, were diseased and 9,358, or almost 20 per cent, were illegally housed in either crossed-comb or box hives, H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector for the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports.

In a determined effort to make a complete check-up on apiaries throughout the Commonwealth, 50 per cent more colonies were inspected during the past season than during any other year since the Pennsylvania Bee Law became effective. The growth of the work is indicated by the inspection of 48,246 colonies in 1930, 28,112 in 1929, 14,028 in 1928, 14,070 in 1927, 6,660 in 1926, 5,056 in 1925, 4,770 in 1924 and 4,475 in 1923.

The Bee Law makes it illegal for persons to house bees in such a way that inspection and treatment for disease is impossible, Mr. Kirk explains. This law, which became effective July 1, 1923, provides that it is unlawful for any person "to keep or maintain honey bees in any hive other than a modern movable frame hive which permits thorough examination of every comb to determine the presence of bee disease. All other types of hives or receptacles for bees are declared to be a public nuisance and a menace to the community."

The following table shows by counties, the number of colonies inspected, the number found diseased and the number housed in illegal hives:

County	Number of Colonies: Inspected	Diseased	In Illegal Hives
Adams	2,095	16	487
Armstrong	2,006	402	298
Beaver	399	8	98
Berks	228	11	148
Bradford	6,767	590	836
Bucks	777	116	104
Cambria	2,569	264	337
Carbon	1,697	102	158
Centre	379	45	2
Chester	1,905	299	762
Clarion	2,275	399	479
Clearfield	438	43	12
Crawford	2,471	474	370
Cumberland	2,986	34	1,089
Dauphin	395	8	128
Greene	2,419	30	1,003
Indiana	38	19	1
Jefferson	3,953	533	470
Lancaster	2,515	75	509
Lawrence	99	5	5
Lebanon	160	-----	47
Lehigh	3,383	395	609
Lycoming	274	-----	10
McKean	102	-----	33
Mercer	187	9	70
Pike	446	82	131
Potter	103	6	46
Sullivan	50	-----	-----
Tioga	244	1	60
Warren	1,149	123	89
Washington	3,156	298	672
Westmoreland	2,581	396	295
Total	48,246	4,783	9,358

Fewer Dog Kennels Licensed In Pennsylvania

Eighty fewer dog kennel licenses have been issued so far this year compared with the corresponding period in 1929, according to a report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The leading counties with number of kennels licensed to October 1, 1930, and to October 1, 1929 are:

County	1930	1929
Allegheny	50	63
Bucks	24	35
Chester	24	35
Dauphin	26	20
Delaware	30	40
Erie	19	23
Lancaster	34	36
Lehigh	19	15
Luzerne	22	27
Montgomery	71	74
Northampton	19	22
Washington	15	12
Westmoreland	25	28
York	27	20
All others	246	450
Total	651	731

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

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Special Programs Being Arranged For State Farm Show

Programs of the various agricultural conventions scheduled for meetings in Harrisburg during Farm Show Week, January 19-23, 1931, are now being formulated and assembled for printing, according to R. G. Bressler, director.

The plan this year is to issue a preliminary program for distribution two weeks before the Show. Then, an official catalog and program will be printed and available during the Show. The catalog will carry the official entry lists for the various departments, a directory of commercial exhibitors and a program of Show events.

A departure is being made this year in that special evening entertainment will be provided in the judging pavilion at the Show Building throughout the week. Livestock parades, band concerts and other special features are being arranged.

The dedication of the $1,500,000 building will take place Monday evening in the main judging pavilion with Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, chairman of the Farm Show Commission, in charge.

More meetings of agricultural associations will be staged during the coming Show than has been the case in connection with previous Shows. One of the newcomers among these organizations is the Pennsylvania State Association of County Fairs.

More than a dozen of the conventions will be accommodated in the meeting halls of the Show Building.

Judges Announced For Coming Farm Show

The following judges for the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931, have been announced by the Show management.

Horses: D. J. Kays, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Sheep: John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State College; Swine, J. S. Coffey, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Beef cattle, F. L. Bentley, Pennsylvania State College.

Dairy cattle: Ayrshire, John Cochrane, Bernardsville, New Jersey; Brown Swiss: C. R. Gearhart, Pennsylvania State College; Guernseys: Robert Scoville, New York City; Holstein-Friesians: A. A. Borland, Pennsylvania State College; and Jerseys: Otto G. Schaefer, New York City.

Dairy products: D. H. Bailey, Pennsylvania State College; Corn: J. Stanley Cobb, and H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania State College; Small grains, C. O. Cromer, Pennsylvania State College; Potatoes: E. V. Hardenburg, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Cigar leaf tobacco: J. W. Eshleman, Ephrata, Pa.; Apples: L. H. MacDaniels, Cornell University; Vegetables: W. B. Mack, Pennsylvania State College; Maple syrup and maple sugar: A. C. McIntyre and Ethel Jefferds, Pennsylvania State College; Wool: John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State College; Eggs: P. H. Margoly, E. W. Callenbach and D. R. Marble, Pennsylvania State College; Poultry: J. E. Weaver, Davidsville, Pa.; C. S. Smith, West Milton, Pa.; William Minich, Carlisle, Pa. and R. G. Williams, Lake Worth, Florida; Home economics: Ethel Jefferds and Margaret Brown, Pennsylvania State College.

The judges for flowers, apiary products, dramatics and sports will be announced later.

Legal Bushel Weights

In response to numerous requests, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture publishes the following compilation of legal bushel weights now in force in the Commonwealth as provided in the Act of July 24, 1913, and subsequent amendments:

	Pounds
Fruit	
Apples	45
Apples, dried	25
Cherries, with stems	56
Cherries, stemmed	64
Cranberries	32
Currants	40
Gooseberries	40
Grapes	48
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried (peeled)	38
Peaches, dried (unpeeled)	33
Pears	50
Plums	64
Quinces	48
Raspberries	48
Strawberries	48
Vegetables	
Beans, dried	60
Beans, castor (shelled)	46
Beets	56
Cabbage	50
Carrots	50
Cucumbers	48
Horseradish	50
Onions	50
Onion sets	28
Parsnips	50
Peas, green (unshelled)	28
Peas, dried	60
Potatoes	60
Potatoes, sweet	54
Rutabagas	60
Spinach	12
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	56
Grain and Grain Feeds	
Barley	48
Bran	20
Buckwheat	48
Corn, shelled	56
Corn, ear (husked)	70
Corn, meal	50
Hominy	60
Oats	32
Rice, rough	45
Rye	56
Rye meal	56
Shorts	20
Spelt	40
Wheat	60
Grasses, Forage, Etc.	
Alfalfa seed	60
Blue grass seed	14
Broom corn seed	50
Clover seed	60
Flax seed	56
Hemp seed	44
Herd's grass	45
Hungarian grass seed	50
Kaffir corn	56
Lentils	60
Linseed	56
Millet	50
Orchard grass seed	14
Rape seed	50
Redtop grass seed	14
Sorghum seed	50
Timothy grass seed	45

Pectin In Tomato Catsup Unlawful

Recent examination of samples of certain brands of tomato catsup sold in Pennsylvania, has revealed the presence of pectin and other similar thickeners, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director-chief chemist, bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "These products are foreign to catsup, and, therefore, adulterants within the meaning of the food law," he explains. "Legal actions have been taken for the sale of the brands in which such thickeners were found and additional investigations are being made to prevent further unlawful sales of this type of food products.

"The accepted standard for tomato catsup requires that it be the clean, sound products made from properly prepared, strained, ripe tomatoes, with salt, sugar, spices and other aromatic flavors, with a vinegar and with or without onions or garlic and to contain not less than 12 per cent of tomato solids. No ingredients other than these named would be lawful. Therefore the addition of such products as pectin, employed for the purpose of increasing the body or thickness and thereby increasing the solids, is an unlawful practice."

Barnes To Assist Cuban Government

Doctor M. F. Barnes, international authority on Bang disease, will spend some time during the coming month inaugurating the Pennsylvania Plan for the control of Bang disease among the leading dairy herds of Cuba. This is being done at the request of the Cuban Government, according to an announcement made by Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Bang (bovine abortion) disease is known throughout the dairy world. The Plan adopted in Pennsylvania in 1921, based upon sanitary principals, repeated blood testing and the elimination of reactors, was the first systematic effort for control and eradication to be made on a statewide scale. The plan has been an outstanding success in Pennsylvania, and at the present time, testing is being done by the bureau of animal industry in approximately 4,000 dairy herds located in 64 counties of the Commonwealth. A total of 419 herds have been certified to as being free from Bang disease.

A number of other states as far west as the Pacific Coast have adopted and are now following out the Plan as developed in Pennsylvania. The results secured here had been called to the notice of the Cuban Government. This prompted the decision to invite Dr. Barnes to come to Cuba to assist in placing the Plan in operation there.

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Dog Licensing Nears New High Record

With 505,404 individual dog licenses issued during the first 10 months this year, present indications are that the high record of 508,000 in 1929 will be exceeded.

The latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicates that 1,621 more dogs have been licensed, 815 more worthless ones have been killed, 1,880 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $4,595.20 less in damage claims has been received so far this year compared with the corresponding period in 1929.

Allegheny County leads with 29,440 licensed dogs. Other counties reporting more than 10,000 licensed dogs are: Berks, Blair, Cambria, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Northampton, Schuylkill, Washington, Westmoreland and York.

Cambria County leads in prosecutions, the number being 598. Other counties reporting more than 100 prosecutions are Allegheny, Blair, Centre, Clearfield, Dauphin, Fayette, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, Somerset, Venango and Washington.

The following table gives the number of individual licenses issued during the first 10 months of 1929 and 1930:

County	1929	1930
Adams	3,942	3,877
Allegheny	29,296	29,440
Armstrong	7,634	7,395
Beaver	8,915	8,648
Bedford	5,806	5,913
Berks	16,309	16,218
Blair	8,921	10,703
Bradford	5,942	5,821
Bucks	9,090	8,864
Butler	7,840	7,537
Cambria	12,112	13,108
Cameron	443	458
Carbon	4,864	4,422
Centre	3,207	4,338
Chester	14,523	14,169
Clarion	4,151	4,068
Clearfield	6,122	6,405
Clinton	2,821	2,883
Columbia	5,706	5,595
Crawford	7,498	7,574
Cumberland	6,004	5,893
Dauphin	11,183	11,357
Delaware	13,995	12,992
Elk	2,433	2,473
Erie	11,966	11,714
Fayette	15,356	14,317
Forest	763	751
Franklin	5,617	5,650
Fulton	1,829	1,798
Greene	4,943	4,655
Huntingdon	4,147	4,652
Indiana	7,477	7,587
Jefferson	4,356	4,817
Juniata	1,997	2,049
Lackawanna	9,393	10,638
Lancaster	14,674	15,067
Lawrence	6,907	6,405
Lebanon	5,494	5,843
Lehigh	9,095	9,062
Luzerne	22,475	21,983
Lycoming	7,503	7,626
McKean	4,134	4,271
Mercer	9,044	8,742
Mifflin	3,204	3,512
Monroe	3,396	3,248
Montgomery	17,624	17,285
Montour	1,560	1,492
Northampton	10,575	10,344
Northumberland	8,530	8,140
Perry	3,606	3,678
Pike	1,259	1,287
Potter	2,000	1,970
Schuylkill	18,846	18,879
Snyder	2,048	2,080
Somerset	8,340	8,619
Sullivan	1,069	993
Susquehanna	4,549	4,550
Tioga	3,531	3,534
Union	1,549	1,579
Venango	6,201	6,482
Warren	3,917	3,768
Washington	15,970	16,759
Wayne	3,919	4,039
Westmoreland	20,718	20,643
Wyoming	2,198	2,276
York	13,247	12,469
Total	503,783	505,404

Pa. Apples Popular In Foreign Lands

More than 1,000 cars, or approximately 60 per cent of the carlot shipments of apples from Pennsylvania points this year, have been sent to the Seaboard for export, according to D. M. James, fruit marketing specialist, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is a greater proportion of the local apple crop than has ever been exported before, he states.

An unusual condition prevails this year, Mr. James explains. Apples of high quality have commanded a considerably higher price in certain foreign countries than in domestic markets. This condition has been especially timely for Pennsylvania growers who have been able, by exporting a large portion of their crop, to partly compensate for the unsatisfactory returns resulting from a short crop and low prices in domestic markets.

The principal buyers of the exported Pennsylvania-grown apples are: Great Britain, France, Germany, the Scandinavian Countries, and Argentina.

Must Keep Record Of Oleo Dealings

Dealers in oleomargarine who fail to keep a proper record of all receipts, are just as subject to prosecution for failure to meet this provision of the law as they would be in selling an artificially colored product or in not having a license, says Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, bureau of foods and chemistry, in a statement issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The law specifically requires every wholesale dealer to keep an accurate record of every sale and shipment, including the quantity, the person to whom sold and the place to which it is shipped," Dr. Kellogg explains. "Every retail dealer is also required to keep an account in a special book, of the date of receipt of all purchases of oleomargarine, showing when and from whom purchases were made and the quantities involved.

"These record books are required to be available for examination by representatives of the Department at all times. The failure to keep proper and accurate records of oleomargarine transactions make dealers liable for prosecution and the payment of a penalty of not less than $100. These records are important in checking shipments and methods of sales and are helpful in protecting licensed dealers from being involved in unlawful shipments on the part of those who may be attempting to evade the requirements.

"Special agents of the bureau of foods and chemistry, therefore, are making a thorough investigation of the methods of keeping oleomargarine records and are instructed to take prompt action against all dealers who fail to comply with this provision of the law."

Reminds Farm Show Exhibitors of Dates When Entries Close

R. G. Bressler, director of the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931, reminds prospective exhibitors of livestock and poultry, that application for entry of animals should be made at once. For swine, entries close December 20; for horses, sheep, beef cattle and dairy cattle, January 1; and for poultry, January 6.

In the egg department, entries close at 6 p. m. January 15, while for the milk exhibit, all samples must be prepared Wednesday a. m., January 15, properly packed and shipped to reach Harrisburg not later than 5 p. m. January 16. In the case of apples and vegetables, entries close at 8 a. m. January 19—the day the Show opens. Apple exhibits can be sent at any time by parcel post or express prepaid to R. H. Sudds, c/o Hershey Creamery Company, Harrisburg. Such shipments will be placed in cold storage. All other exhibits should be consigned to the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Cameron and Maclay Streets, Harrisburg. Exhibitors are urged to ship their entries to arrive at the Farm Show Building not later than Friday, January 16.

900,000 Trees Inspected to Curb Yellows Disease

Peach yellows, a disease which has been known to shorten the profitable bearing life of trees from three to five years, has been made an almost negligible factor in the peach industry of Pennsylvania through the annual inspection and destruction of diseased trees, according to R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Since the disease can be controlled only by eradicating diseased trees, the bureau has been assisting peach growers by making a yearly inspection of orchards of commercial size and marking all infected trees which are later destroyed by the owner.

The benefits to the peach industry of this systematic attack on yellows is clearly indicated by the yearly inspection records kept by the bureau. When the inspection work was started in 1921, the amount of peach yellows found was about 8 per cent. In some orchards almost 80 per cent of the trees were diseased. The percentage of disease has decreased year by year until, in 1930, it stands at the very low point of .078 per cent.

Peach yellows inspection was carried out in 19 counties this year. In these counties 536 orchards containing 900,252 trees were systematically covered, and 703 trees were marked for disease.

"The percentage of trees marked for yellows this year is the lowest since this work was started in 1921, it being approximately one-half the amount found last year," states K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau. "This pronounced decrease may be attributed partly to the severe drought which interfered with the normal growth and development of the trees during the past growing season."

The following table gives the peach yellows work by counties in 1930:

County	Orchards Inspected	Trees Inspected	Per Cent Diseased
Adams	49	71,506	.012
Berks	36	47,501	.054
Bucks	26	30,775	.298
Cumberland	22	28,036	.057
Chester	36	26,627	.105
Carbon	16	38,857	.051
Dauphin	20	20,093	.084
Delaware	13	13,289	.105
Franklin	85	272,090	.051
Juniata	13	20,632	.000
Lancaster	26	40,789	.053
Lebanon	10	19,795	.065
Lehigh	10	58,900	.059
Montgomery	23	40,823	.188
Northampton	8	12,516	.599
Northumberland	5	8,695	.414
Perry	17	31,310	.031
Snyder	66	57,515	.046
York	55	60,503	.077
Total	536	900,252	.078

Beetle Regulations Revised in Penna.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has revised the State Japanese beetle quarantine, effective December 15, to conform in all important details with the Federal quarantine which went into effect November 10, says an announcement from the Department. With the exception of three isolated areas, the regulated territory is the same in both quarantines.

Sixteen townships in Lycoming and Clinton Counties were added to the lightly infested area, while eight townships in Cumberland, Perry and Union Counties, which were in the lightly infested area during the past year, were placed in the generally infested area.

The townships added in the lightly infested area are: Allison, Castanea, Crawford, Dunnstable, Pine Creek, Wayne and Woodward in Clinton County; and Bastress, Brady, Limestone, Nippenose, Piatt, Porter, Susquehanna, Washington and Woodward in Lycoming County.

The new townships in the generally infested area are: Dickinson, North Middleton and South Middleton in Cumberland County; Carroll in Perry County; and Buffalo, East Buffalo, Kelly and Union in Union County.

In the lightly infested area, restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery stock and ornamental plants, sand (except for construction purposes) soil, earth, compost and manure, but not on the movement of farm products. In the generally infested area, all restrictions apply, including those on the movement of farm products.

The isolated areas regulated only by the State quarantine include Schenley Park in Pittsburgh; the area in the city of New Castle in Lawrence County, bounded by Grant, Beaver, North, and Shenango Streets, and the township of Ligonier in Westmoreland County. The same regulations apply in these three areas as in the lightly infested area.

End of Volume